SOUTH-EAST TREATY ORGANIZATION
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SEATO RECORD

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August, 1967

- MONSOON FEVER TAKES ITS TOLL
- 30-YEAR PLAN FOR CITY OF LIGHT
- REACHING FOR THE STARS

SEATO RECORD

SEATO RECORD features significant events in South-East Asia, as well as activities of the Organization and its member nations. It reports statements which reflect attitudes or policies related to SEATO's role as a defensive organization.

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SEATO REGIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE

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SEATO VEHICLE REBUILD WORKSHOP

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COVER PICTURE:

Miss Wilai Punpanich, a SEATO scholar from Thailand, now working for a master's degree in education at the University of the Philippines, smiles at the forbidding expression of a giant demon guarding one of the entrances to the Emerald Buddha temple in Bangkok.

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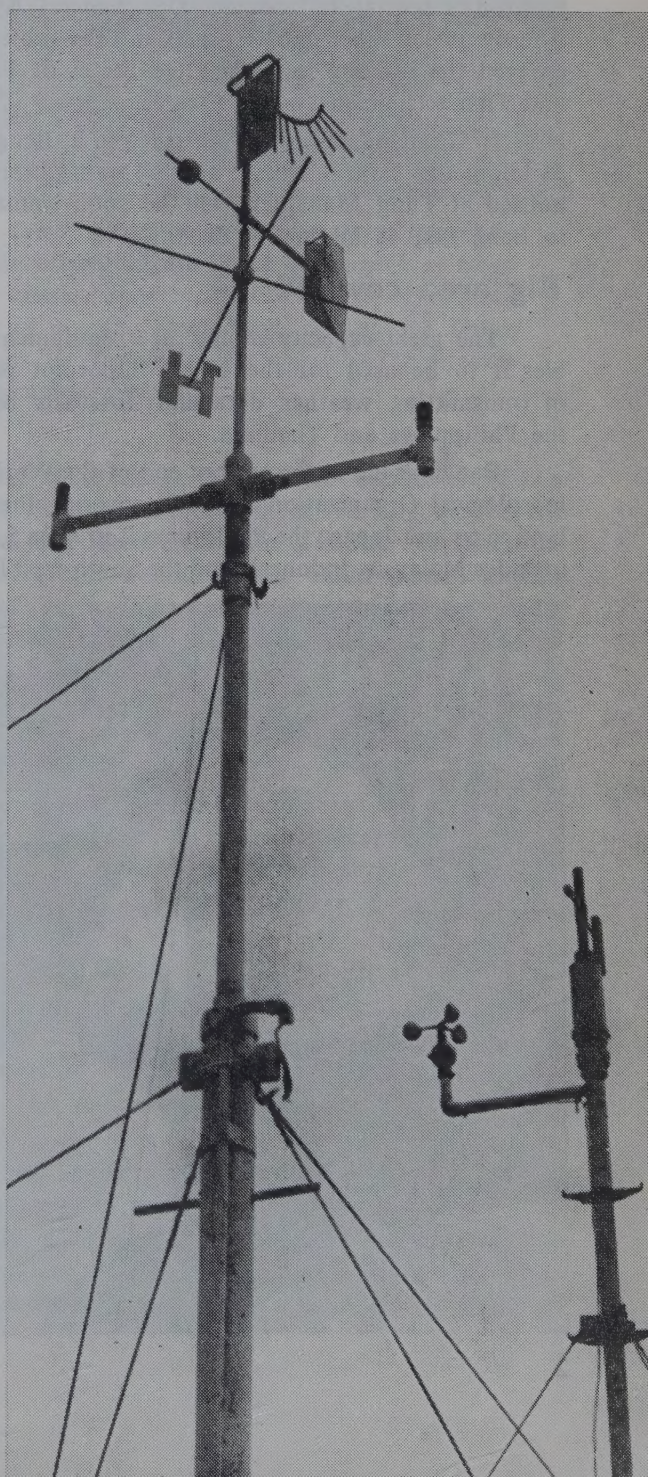
SEATO

helps the weathermen



AN AIRCRAFT at Don Muang Airport, Bangkok, is about to take off for Manila. The captain has given his flight plan to the controller in the airport tower, and has received the latest weather information.

Everything is ready for a journey which will be routine and safe, with his arrival expected and preparations made for his aircraft 1,500 miles away across the South China Sea.

Behind this commonplace event lies the wizardry of radio communications. From the Don Muang tower, all weather details and relevant information on the flight have been flashed by microwave to the air communications centre at Tung Mahamek in Bangkok, and from there by means of a powerful transmitter to a radio receiving unit at Manila.

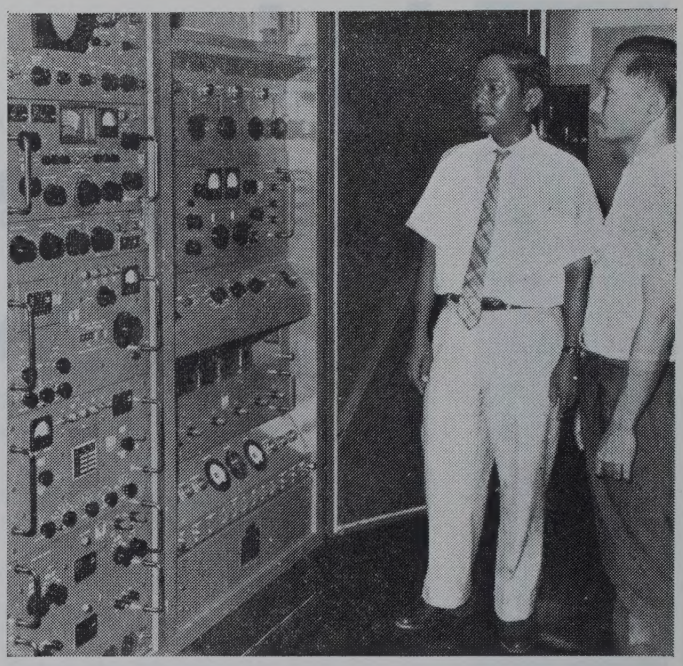
Some 500 to 600 messages travel both ways each day between identical radio complexes in Bangkok and Manila, conveying information on aircraft movements. The equipment is designed to transmit and receive round the clock, despite changes in frequencies.

More reliable circuits

New radio circuits which have raised reliability in transmitting and receiving all messages required for the safety, efficiency and regularity of aircraft movements between the Philippines and Thailand became operational at the beginning of 1967. They were installed under a $ 500,000 SEATO project involving the Philippines, Thailand and the United States.

The project provided for the replacement of a low power single channel high frequency radio teletype circuit by two 10 kilowatt transmitters with four full circuits, a modern receiving system with antennae and other equipment, and the services of

Pictured here is one of the two 10 KW transmitters now housed at Tung Mahamek, but shortly to be installed at Bang Pla, 48 kilometres from Bangkok. Looking at the transmitter is Dr. Chitti Wacharasin, chief of the communications and air traffic control division of the Civil Aviation Department, and the watch supervisor, Mr. Arom Lertpricha. Manila has identical transmitters for the sending of aeronautical and weather information.



electronics specialists from the U.S. Federal Aviation Agency during the installation period. The project also covered the training in the United States of Filipino and Thai technicians.

In Thailand messages are received at Bang Ping, 31 kilometres from Bangkok, and the transmitters, now housed at Tung Mahamek, will be soon transferrred to Bang Pla, 48 kilometres distant.

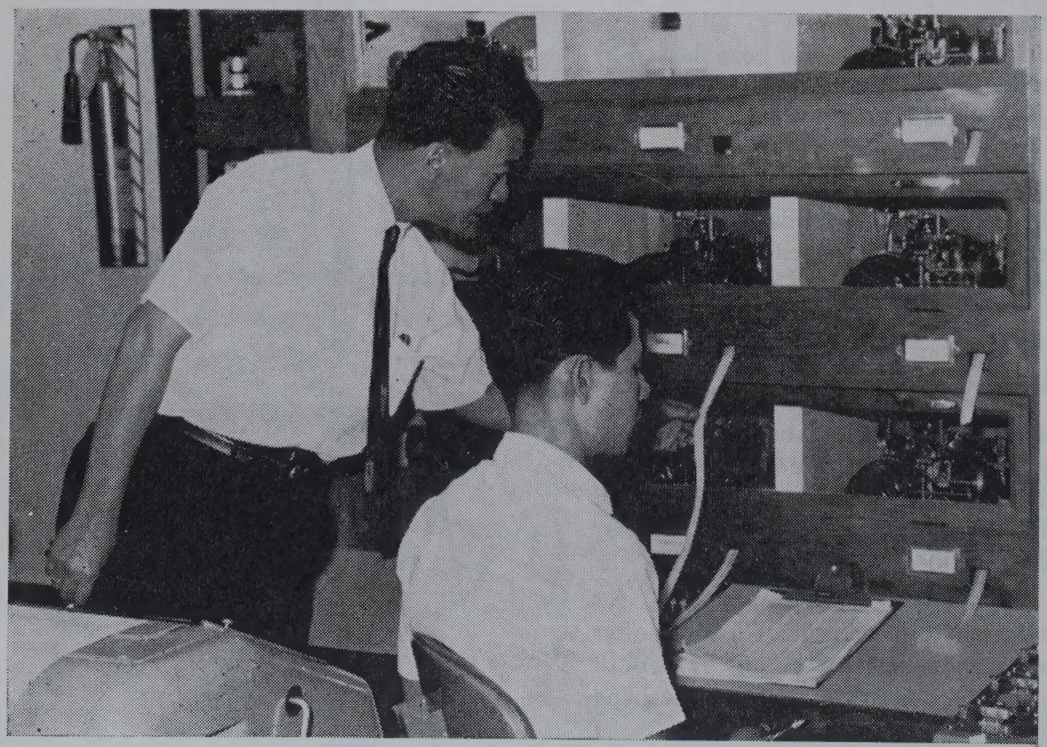
Big area covered

The great capacity of the new equipment enables it to be used for the highly important purpose of transmitting weather data and forecasts between the Philippines and Thailand.

Bangkok lies at the eastern end of the World Meteorological Organization's Area 2, covering the Asian land mass and Japan; the Philippines is in Area 5, which includes Malaysia, Indonesia and the South-west Pacific.

Radio communications are the key to rapid and accurate weather forecasting, and they have undergone a quiet revolution in recent years. The old system was for each country, after collecting its weather information, to make a morse broadcast which was then picked up by other interested countries.

Under the best of receiving conditions, each country was obliged to follow a great number of morsecasts in helping to build up its own weather picture. When conditions were poor, vital information might be missed altogether.



In the communications centre of the Civil Aviation Department at Tung Mahamek, Bangkok, Mr. Aphiwat Krairerk (standing), the supervisor, checks information on aircraft movements coming in on punched tape from Manila. The operator is Mr. Prawit Tatsuwan.

Over most of Asia and the Pacific, radio teletype has now replaced morse for communicating weather information, and WMO has designated a number of sub-regional centres — of which Bangkok is one — to collect data from a group of countries and pass it on. The next step is to establish point-to-point teletype links, so that if interference prevents a forecast being received, a repeat can be requested and made.

As an information "hub", Bangkok takes in Area 5 weather data from Manila for circulation throughout Asia, and serves as the outlet to the Pacific countries for data collected as far west as Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

By using only one channel of the new radio link, Manila and Bangkok are able to supply each other with an expanded service of information, leading to improved forecasts affecting a great part of the world's surface.

Accurate and detailed weather forecasts are particularly important in the Asian and S.W. Pacific regions in view of the fact that a large part of the area lies in the main path of the seasonal hurricane belt.

Lieut. Chote Kliewthong uses a teleprinter at the Meteorological Office in Bangkok to transmit weather data to Manila. Lieut. Chote was one of six Thai technicians sent to the United States for training under the SEATO telecommunications project.

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But quite apart from these excessively fierce cyclonic disturbances, storms of varying degrees of intensity can flare up within a matter of hours in this part of the world. Dense cloud masses appear as if by magic from an intense blue sky and sweep across the horizon to engulf large areas in tropical downpours.

With such temperamental weather fronts as exist in the tropics it is all the more important for meteorological services to be quick and accurate in their forecasts. Only by being constantly on the lookout for sudden changes in the weather can they ensure timely warnings of bad weather ahead for aircraft flying the many air routes, and just as important, ships at sea.

SEATO has done much to help modernise and streamline the communications system which is so important to the efficient operation of an elaborate meteorological service throughout the South-East Asia region.

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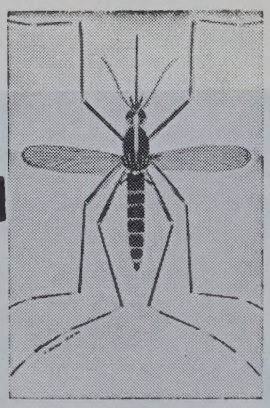
Mr. Pichit Meeboon, an observer, checks a rain gauge in the grounds of the Meteorological Office, Bangkok. Many other devices used for measuring wind direction and velocity as well as atmospheric humidity are installed at the office.



edes albopictus

Monsoon fever takes its toll

Aedes aegypti

"COVER your water jars" is good health advice in the cities and towns of tropical South-East Asia when the monsoon rains arrive. Jars, cans, bowls and other man-made water containers in and around houses are the favourite breeding grounds of the town-dwelling striped mosquito, *Aedes aegypti*, the main carrier of haemorrhagic fever, and the rainy season is the time of year when the disease climbs to its annual peak.

Doctors know more about haemorrhagic fever today than they did when the disease made its first appearance in South-East Asia in the 1950s. So do the parents of under-13-year-olds: the most affected group. Yet even though it no longer causes widespread public alarm, haemorrhagic fever continues to be a serious health problem and a potential killer in Thailand, the Philippines, Viet-Nam and other countries of the area.

'WATCH YOUR WATER JARS,' WARNING

Last year, in Bangkok and its surroundings over 3,600 cases were admitted to hospitals. About 4,000 cases were reported outside Bangkok in 1966.

The SEATO Medical Research Laboratory has joined forces with Thai health authorities, particularly from the Faculty of Public Health of the University of Medical Sciences, in a research programme involving Thai and American virologists, pediatricians, entomologists and epidemiologists.

Dr. Charas Yamarat, Dean of the Faculty of Public Health, has given the study a high priority.

According to Lt. Col. Philip K. Russell, chief virologist of the SEATO laboratory, at least four different types of dengue virus can cause haemorrhagic fever in South-East Asia. But they do not always do so.

In most cases, a first infection with a dengue virus results in mild fever lasting a few days. Death is extremely rare. When children living in South-East Asia are affected, however, dengue virus infection sometimes causes haemorrhagic fever. This is a more severe illness and may lead to what doctors call "dengue shock syndrome", and in some cases to death.

Studies at the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory — as yet not fully substantiated — have shown that the cases in which dengue shock syndrome occurred were due to a second or subsequent infection with one of the dengue viruses. Infection with one type of dengue virus does not provide protection against others — a fact which helps to rule out preventive vaccines as a practical proposition.

"Much additional research needs to be done," Col. Russell emphasizes, "not just for the sake of understanding the disease in the laboratory, but, most important of all, to help determine the most effective methods of prevention and treatment."

What about control? Since there is little likelihood — at least at this stage — of a vaccine being produced which will give protection against more than one virus, the study of control of the disease centres on the mosquito carrier — the *Aedes aegypti* — found in abundance during the rainy months.

Studies of the breeding, biting and other habits of *Aedes aegypti* have been carried out at the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory since 1961.

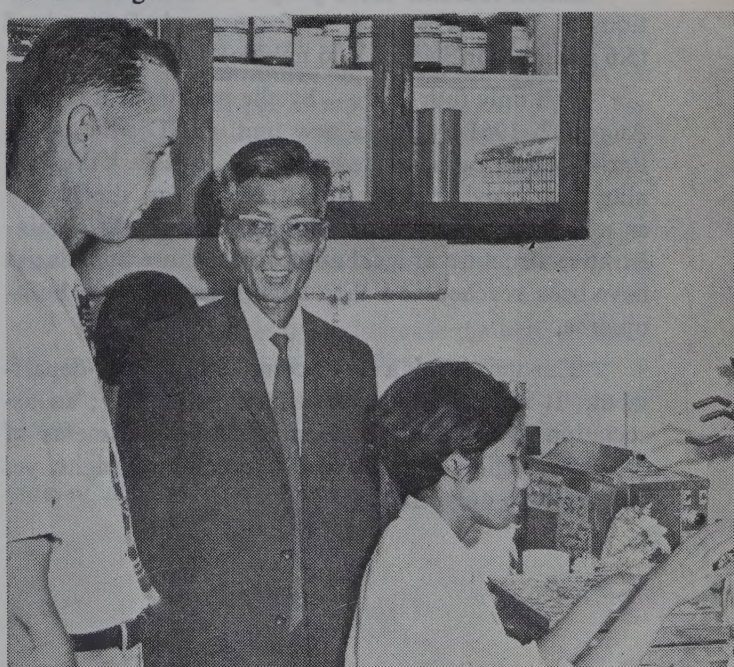
A new element was brought into the study of haemorrhagic fever in Thailand with the outbreak of the disease in mid-1966 on Koh Samui, an island in the Gulf of Thailand 300 miles south of Bangkok.

A SEATO laboratory team consisting of physicians, entomologists, virologists and nurses cooperated with Dr. Suvit Nantaphanich, the island physician, and Department of Health officials in investigating the epidemic and found that both *Aedes aegypti* and another type of mosquito, *Aedes albopictus* were responsible.

It was the first time that *Aedes Albopictus*, although a known dengue vector, had been found with the dengue virus in Thailand.

Aedes albopictus as a rule prefers breeding places provided by nature. Dr. Douglas Gould, the laboratory's chief entomologist, says, however, that this mosquito is showing signs of copying its *Aedes aegypti* cousin by moving into homes. "The finding of a second possible major vector of dengue in Thailand is very significant," Dr. Gould states.

The Koh Samui studies, which are continuing, lend support to the "second infection" theory of haemorrhagic fever.



Shown here discussing current studies on haemorrhagic fever are Dr. Philip K. Russell, the present chief virologist of the SEATO Laboratory's US component; Dr. Charas Yamarat, Dean of the Faculty of Public Health, University of Medical Sciences; and Miss Pismai Chanyavichak, a virologist.

PARIS

30-year plan for the City of Light

BY
PAUL DELOUVRIER

THE urban region of Paris with its population of 9 million contains more people than half the 17 nations of Western Europe, as for example Switzerland (5.6 million), or Sweden (7.6 million).

It is only four years — by the passing of a law on August 2, 1961 — since a new unit, the District of the Paris Region, was created with the sole task of planning and providing an infrastructure for the region as a whole. This unit is superimposed on the administrative structure of local authorities whose boundaries have been reached and then outstripped by the built-up area.

This unit is not a super-commune or super-department. It is in the form of a public authority; an association of the 1,305 communes and departments of the Paris region, the latter now numbering eight, yet not long ago only three.

I wish to set down here a provisional account of the activities of this new regional organization in its first four years. I will arrange them under four headings:-

1. — To grasp the scale of growth in the future;
2. — To draw up a plan of the region for the next 30 to 40 years;
3. — To start infrastructure programmes;
4. — To set in motion a dialogue with public opinion.

Mistakes on the scale of growth have been made in France since the war; the economic and demographic recovery of the country has always been underestimated. Schools have been built for too few children, housing for too few households, roads for too

few cars, and, since the complaint is not solely a French one, the UNESCO building for too few nations.

The scale of population growth in the future can only be understood in the context of a comparison of forecasts by specialists in several fields.

What is the scale of growth? The urban population of France — in the of broad sense built-up areas with more than 2,000 inhabitants—will be in the region of 55 to 60 million. It will have doubled, signifying an average growth rate of 2% a year.

A serious mistake

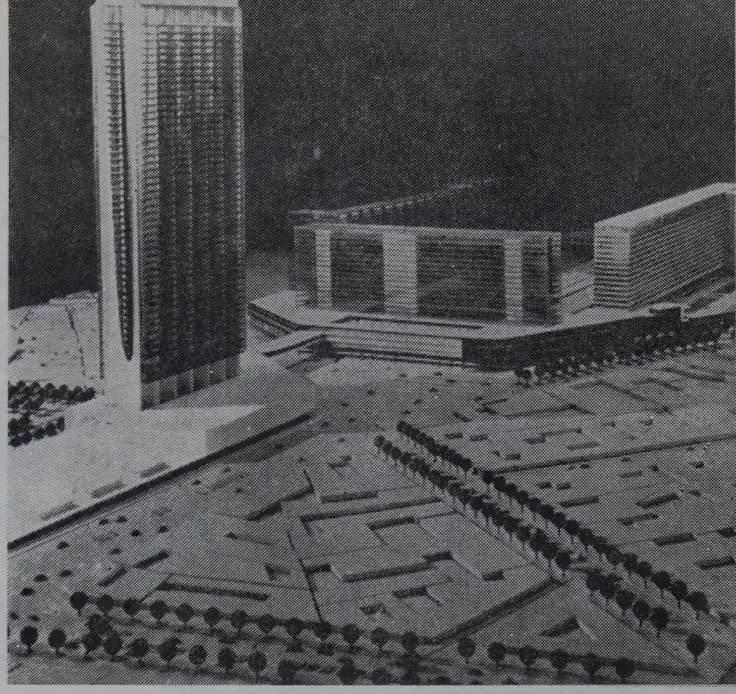
But to draw from this that the requirements of urban development in the Paris region will only grow at a rate of 1.5% a year would be a serious mistake. There will be 14 million inhabitants in place of the present 8.5 million, and they will not be the same people. This is a working hypothesis, not a guess.

Then there is the question of the standard of living to be considered. This can be expressed in one fundamental demand for our purpose: the demand for space.

If some estimates of the average citizen's present demands for space have been made, forecasts on development in the future are lacking. Urban development must be thought of not in terms of the citizen of today, but of his children and his children's children.

It has been necessary to draw up a plan for the region covering the period of the next 30 to 40 years in order that the daily creation of dwellings, employment, services, and all types of infrastructure may contribute to the building, day by day, of an harmonious urban region where it will be possible to live well.

Famous landmark of Paris, the Eiffel Tower, photographed from beside the Statue de la France Renaissante.



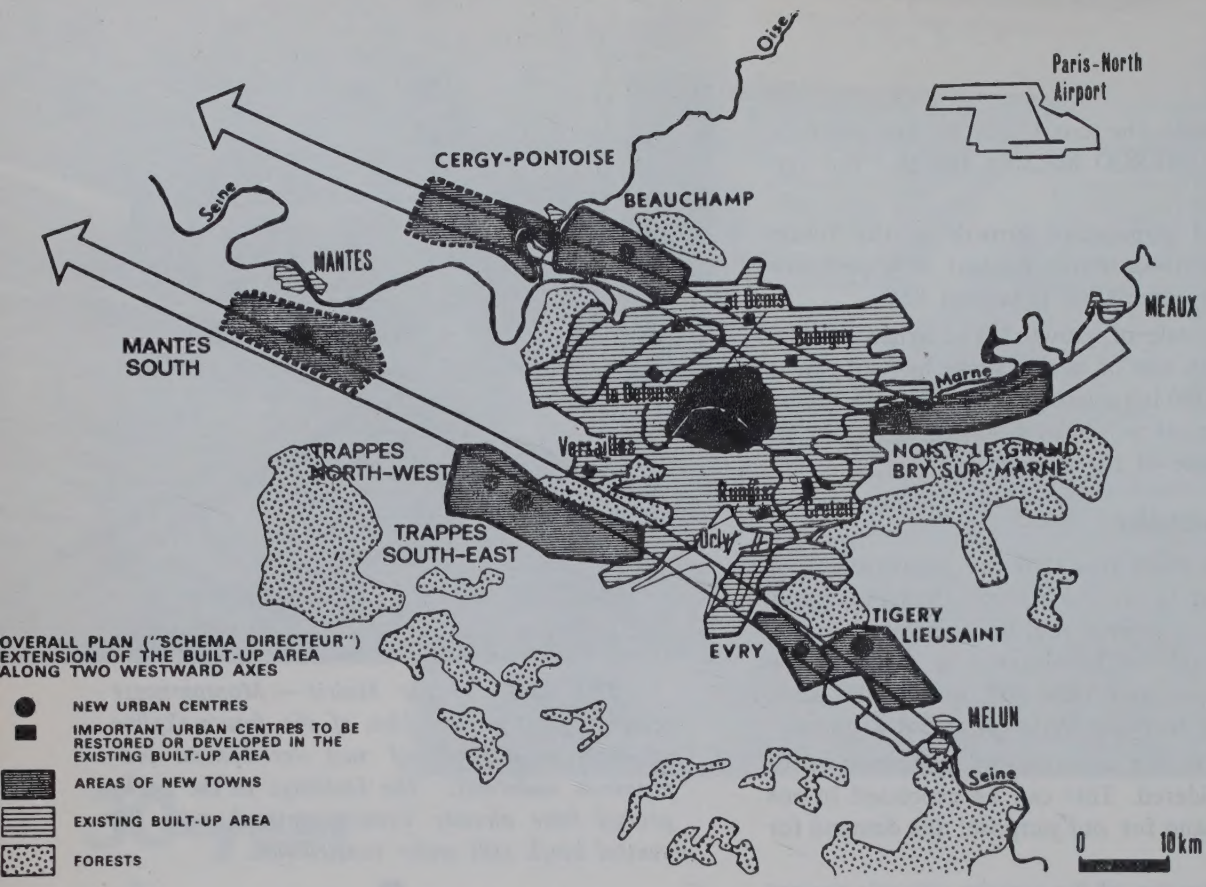
This model of the Mairie — Montparnasse complex gives a good idea of the future skyline of Paris as a result of vast development programmes underway. The buildings in the background have already been completed, with the central block still under construction.

The inhabitants of the Paris region, who are more numerous and above all more demanding in urban development, must not remain condemned to the difficult and harassing life that most of them lead today, whether in the pinched and congested central area, or in the suburbs which are poorly served and under-equipped.

When the streets are too narrow, the houses too small, land too confined for schools, hospitals or sports, no real improvement is possible. The first question therefore is to increase the space available to the built-up area. This is why the overall plan, published in 1965, provides that the urban area, which today covers 1,200 square kilometres could grow progressively by 1,000 square kilometres (or 12 times the area of central Paris).

While it is necesary to increase the built-up area, this must not be to the detriment of green spaces or the recreation areas on the banks of stretches of water.

The overall plan, therefore, confirms the protection of all forests, public or private, in the region.



The banks of rivers and streams are also preserved from uncontrolled building and arranged in recreation sites where they are most picturesque or where they lend themselves to the creation of a reservoir.

The extension of the built-up area is arranged on two axes, one of 90 kilometers from Melun to the south of Mantes, skirting the southern edge of the present suburban area at the level of Palaiseau; the other, 75 kilometres long from Meaux to the west of Pontoise. In their western sections the two axes are developed on plateaus along the Seine towards Rouen and the sea.

On these axes, urban development must no longer occur in the manner of a formless texture or as "dormitory suburbia."

Everything not available to the present suburban dweller — unless he looks for it in the centre of Paris — will be gathered in eight new urban centres.

In the nearer suburbs of Paris five renovated urban centres will be established.

As for jobs, the two million which will be created in the 35 years to come will be almost entirely in the suburban area.

Finally, the overall plan provides for a network of 900 kilometres of highways or expressways (of which 100 exist already); and a rail network of 1,200 kilometres serving the suburban area.

The inconvenience of a life as collective as that of town dwelling today without a unified infrastructure is now so unhappily felt that a new impetus has been given to its installation since the start of the fourth economic and social development plan (1962-1965) and even further in the fifth plan (1966-1970).

Urban development proposals must be made public. There is no good urban development which at the same time is carried out in an underhand fashion. It is necessary to create a framework of mutual contact.

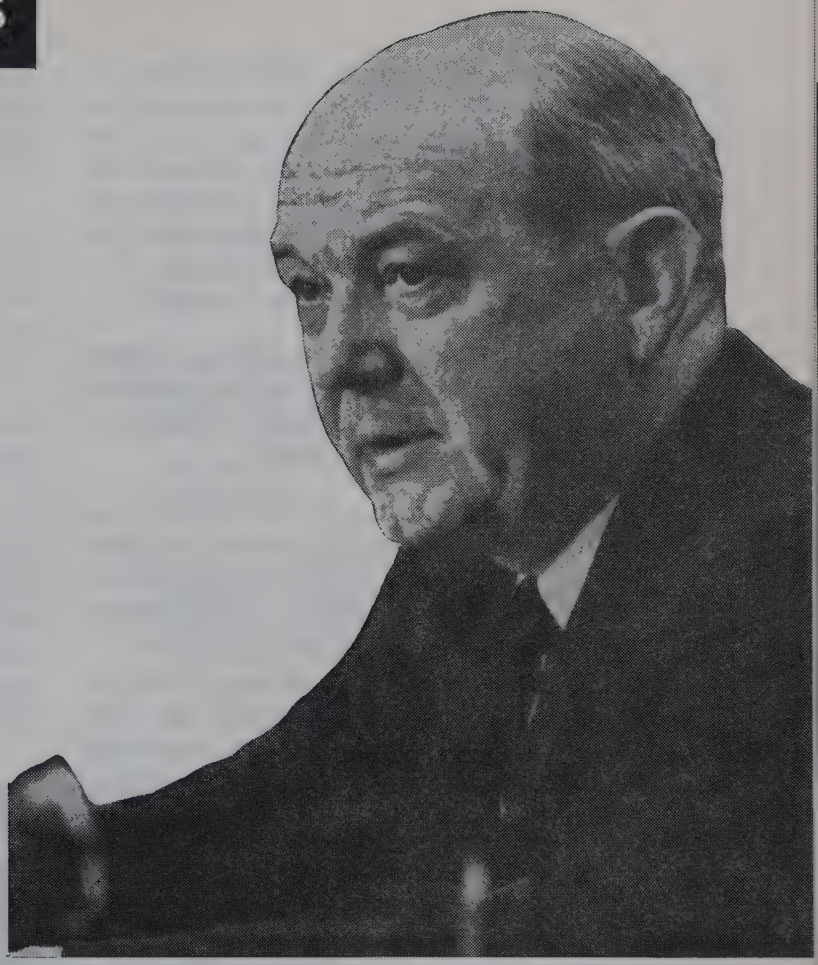
There is also the task of conveying information to the greatest possible number of people in addition to these debates and exchanges of view.

Publications have been issued and an especial effort has been made to give the "users of urban development" the chance to express themselves.

The action of planning and the wish to establish a dialogue — how difficult it is to achieve in a built-up area of nearly 10 million people — are based on one and the same thought. As a sociologist has written: "Man came to the city to find freedom there." If he does not find it, it is for a very definite reason; it is because the heart of the town with its dignity and its brilliance is almost inaccessible to one who lives far out in the suburbs.

That is why in creating attractive urban centres, good transport routes, and exchanging views, the work of planning and development opens to citizens "the roads to freedom".

RUSK ON VIETNAM –'WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY'



THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS FROM AN INTERVIEW BY THE AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE, MR. DEAN RUSK, WITH THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER 'DAGENS NYHETER' OF STOCKHOLM ON JULY 2:

Q: What were the decisive reasons for the original U.S. decision to intervene militarily in Viet-Nam, and do you think that those reasons have in any way been affected by later developments, in terms of direct American interests, locally in South-East Asia, or internationally?

A: *The simplest way to answer this question is to remind you that we had a promise to keep. Since the Geneva Conference of 1954 and the SEATO Agreement of the same year, three American Presidents have pledged that the United States will help South Viet-Nam defend itself against Communist aggression. We have undertaken similar pledges for the mutual defense of the NATO area. We believe that it is important to the prospects for peace that it be fully understood that, on such matters, we mean what we say.*

As for our interests in South-East Asia, we have declared them on many occasions. As late as August, 1964, our Congress, with only two dissenting votes in the entire Congress, declared that the United States regards as vital to its national interest and to world peace the maintenance of international peace and security in South-East Asia. We do not see how a durable peace can be achieved unless all nations, large and small, have a chance to live in safety and in peace. This applies quite specifically to those countries with whom we have undertaken mutual defense alliances.

Q: What is your opinion of the view, frequently voiced in Europe, that both North Viet-Nam and the NLF (Viet Cong) hold independent positions on the issues of the war, not necessarily always the same?

A: *Neither the history of the origin of the NLF nor intelligence based on Communist statements, NLF documents and prisoner interrogations support this view. A concerted effort has of course been made, particularly abroad, by Hanoi, to create the illusion that the NLF is an independent organization, but*

this does not convince many South Vietnamese — nor many knowledgeable foreign observers for that matter. If you examine with care Hanoi's programmes and those issued by the NLF, you will agree, I am sure, that there is no substantial difference in what they are proposing to do to South Viet-Nam. Hanoi's control of the NLF has been amply demonstrated over the years.

Q: What is your assessment of the military situation in Viet-Nam, as of today, and do you think that there is any possibility of any U.S. troop withdrawals within the next six months?

A: *Although no one foresees any United States troop withdrawals within the next six months, the United States is confident that the efforts by South Viet-Nam and its allies will continue to bring improvement, although there may be ups and downs.*

The important point to bear in mind is that the military and non-military developments are inextricably intertwined in South Viet-Nam, even more than elsewhere, so that the most significant indicators of military success may be found not in battle reports and casualty statistics but in the evidence that the country is moving forward, creating political institutions, holding village and hamlet elections, improving communications and stabilizing the economy.

Q: If the Viet-Nam War should continue for a long time, how seriously do you judge the risk that it might lead to a direct confrontation between the U.S. and Russia or China?

A: *It is prudent always to keep such possibilities in mind. Our objective in Viet-Nam remains limited to forestalling the aggression from the north, and our military response remains a measured one calculated to reach this goal. We have repeatedly made it clear that our ends do not include the destruction of the North Vietnamese Government, or the occupation of the country.*

Q: Do you think that the American air bases in Thailand will increase or reduce the risk that this country might be drawn in, and that the war will spread?

A: *Let me make it clear, first of all, that there are no American bases in Thailand. The Royal Thai Government, recognizing the common danger, allows us to use jointly with its forces certain of its defense facilities. That Thailand itself is on the Communist timetable for the new kind of warfare the Communists dub "wars of national liberation" is sufficiently documented. Peking has said this, publicly and often. But the Thais are not waiting passively for the blow to fall. They are actively cooperating today in the defense of South-East Asia. In addition to making their facilities available to us in Thailand, they have sent air and naval training units to South Viet-Nam, and they are presently training and equipping an augmented battalion of ground troops to join the Koreans, Australians, New Zealanders and Americans who are fighting side-by-side with the South Vietnamese troops to defend the country.*

Q: Do you think that there was, at any time, a reasonable chance to end the fighting on conditions acceptable to all parties involved and, if so, why was an agreement impossible?

A: *We thought such an opportunity had come with the accords on Laos in 1962. President Kennedy*

was bitterly disappointed with the results of those accords. Performance and good faith of the agreements of 1962 would have represented a giant step toward peace throughout Sout-East Asia. Since then we have not seen any indication that Hanoi is prepared to stop its effort to seize South Viet-Nam by force. Were they to do so, peace could come very fast.

Q: What are the main reasons for the American refusal to recognize the NLF (Viet Cong) as an independent representative for a part of the population of South Viet-Nam.

A: *The NLF does not say that it represents a part of the people of South Viet-Nam, but rather that it is the sole legitimate representative of all these people. An overwhelming majority of the people of South Viet-Nam reject this pretension of the NLF. Obviously, we cannot "recognize" the NLF on their terms. Nevertheless, as President Johnson has said, the Viet Cong would have no difficulty in being represented and having their views presented if Hanoi for a moment decides she wants to cease aggression.*

Q: Is your willingness to negotiate with North Viet-Nam unchanged in spite of the escalation of the bombing of the north, and what would you say are now the minimum American conditions for negotiation?

A: *I find it very curious that the word "escalation" seems to be reserved for actions taken by the United States and its allies and is not applied to actions taken by North Viet-Nam. For example, for almost a year North Vietnamese mines have been placed in the Saigon River approaches to Saigon Harbour. Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces today are using Cambodian territory. Has the Dagens Nyheter called either of these "escalation?"*

As for our conditions for negotiations, we have none. We have stated many times that we are ready to negotiate at once without conditions. Since the other side has imposed conditions, such as stopping the bombing, we have said we will negotiate about the conditions themselves.

TIME FOR RUSK?

As for the shape of a final settlement, our views have been set forth many times in such summaries as our fourteen points and our reminder of the 28 proposals made by ourselves and others which Hanoi has rejected. Fundamentally, we believe that the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962 are an adequate basis for peace in South-East Asia. But no one has been able to produce anyone from the other side with whom to talk — either without conditions or about conditions.

Q: Do you think that Sweden could contribute in any way to establish contacts leading to a peaceful solution of the Viet-Nam conflict?

A: *We have frequently stated that we welcome the efforts of any country which would advance the course of peace. But I would be less than frank if I did not add two points: We see no sign that Hanoi is willing to move to an honorable settlement, and we do not believe that the prospects for such a settlement are enhanced by proposals which ask us to stop half the war while the other side continues unabated its half of the war.*

Suppose that the United States were to say that we would negotiate only if the other side stopped all of the violence in South Viet-Nam while we continued to bomb the north. Everyone would say that we were crazy. When the other side makes exactly the same proposal in reverse, why do many people say that their proposal is reasonable and ought to be accepted.?

Q: What measures would you consider necessary to protect the civilian population of South Viet-Nam, following the withdrawal of American troops within six months of a peaceful solution, as visualized by the President?

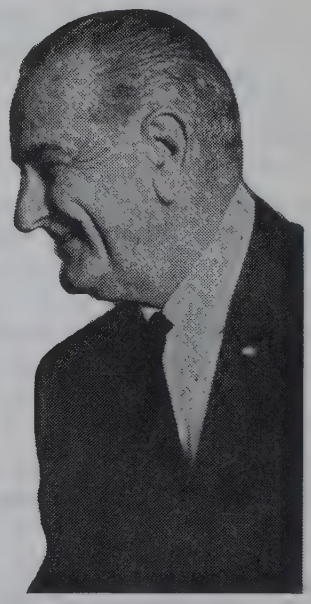
A: *It is too early to discuss this in any meaningful detail. Perhaps a final settlement would include some type of continuing international assistance. We believe, however, that once North Viet-Nam withdraws its leadership, its troops and its supplies, the Republic of Viet-Nam will be able to make further progress in assuring economic and social betterment for the South Vietnamese people and to handle any insurgency situation which might persist or arise subsequently. As you know, the South Vietnamese have offered full amnesty and reconciliation to the South Vietnamese who are now assisting Hanoi.*

Q: How do you assess the possibilities to win the population of South Viet-Nam for a government friendly to the United States, and which elements of the Pacification and Democratization Program appear to you most essential in that context?

A: *It is not a question of winning the South Vietnamese people's support for a government friendly to the United States, but of relieving them of the burden of North Vietnamese aggression and subversive insurgency. Security is the element basic to pacification, and with security the broad program of revolutionary development can accelerate its forward movement. The remarkable progress being made in the direction of a constitutional government augurs well for the future, if security can be maintained. Our basic interest is that the South Vietnamese people have a chance to decide for themselves what kind of government they want and what their international orientation should be.*

KING BHUMIBOL AND PRES. JOHNSON

They agree on stronger role for SEATO



PRESIDENT JOHNSON REAFFIRMED ON JUNE 29 THAT THE U.S. REGARDS AS VITAL TO THE NATIONAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND WORLD PEACE THE PRESERVATION OF THAILAND'S INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY.

IN A JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED FROM HIS TEXAS RANCH WHERE THE PRESIDENT FLEW FOLLOWING THE OFFICIAL VISIT OF KING BHUMIBOL AND QUEEN SIRIKIT, HIS MAJESTY AND THE PRESIDENT MADE KNOWN THEIR AGREEMENT THAT THE SOUTH-EAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION IS THE FOUNDATION OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY IN THE AREA. BOTH NATIONS ALSO AGREED ON THEIR DETERMINATION TO STRENGTHEN THE ROLE OF THIS ORGANIZATION IN PROTECTING THE AREA AGAINST AGGRESSION AND SUBVERSION.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON STATED HIS APPRECIATION FOR THE COURAGEOUS ASSISTANCE OF THAILAND TO THE COMMON EFFORT TO PROTECT THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM AND THE ENTIRE SOUTH-EAST ASIA REGION AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION, INCLUDING SUBVERSION DIRECTED AGAINST THAILAND ITSELF.

IN THEIR JOINT STATEMENT THE TWO LEADERS PLEDGED TO CONTINUE CLOSE COLLABORATION, DIRECTLY AND THROUGH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, TO PROMOTE MUTUAL SECURITY AND WORLD PEACE. THE TEXT OF THEIR JOINT STATEMENT FOLLOWS:

"THEIR Majesties the King and Queen of Thailand have concluded a three-day official visit to Washington at the invitation of President Johnson. His Majesty discussed with the President at the White House affairs of mutual concern to Thailand and the United States.

The President welcomed His Majesty again to the United States and stated the deep appreciation of Mrs. Johnson and himself for the gracious hospitality extended to them by Their Majesties during the President's visit to Thailand in October 1966.

The President expressed admiration for the rapid economic development and improvement in education and social services that have taken place in Thailand under His Majesty's leadership. The President voiced deep respect for His Majesty's concern that the benefits of this progress be extended to every part of the Kingdom.

His Majesty and the President recalled the warm traditional friendship of the United States and Thailand, which is solidly based on common ideals and desire for lasting peace and a world order based on justice and respect for the independence and soverignty of individual nations. The President noted his admiration for the constructive role of Thailand in furthering regional economic and political cooperation in South-East Asia.

In their review of the situation in South-East Asia, the President reaffirmed that the United States regards the preservation of the independence and integrity of Thailand as vital to the national interest of the United States and to world peace.

His Majesty and the President agreed that the South-East Asia Treaty Organization is the foundation of collective security in the area and that both nations are determined to strengthen the role of the organization in protecting the area against aggression and subversion.

The President stated his admiration and appreciation for the generous and courageous assistance of Thailand to the common effort to protect the Republic of Viet-Nam and the entire South-East Asia region against Communist aggression, and for the resolute measures of the Royal Thai Government against the subversion directed against Thailand itself.

His Majesty stated the appreciation of the Thai people for the efforts of the U.S., and expressed the determination of Thailand not only to maintain its historic independence but to continue to contribute to the maintenance of the freedom and independence of others threatened by Communist aggression.

His Majesty and the President reaffirmed the historical bonds of friendship between the United States and Thailand and, confident that this is the heartfelt desire of the people of the two countries, pledged to continue close and cordial collaboration, directly and through international organizations, to promote mutual security and world peace.

King Bhumibol is pictured here receiving the golden key to the city of Los Angeles from the Mayor, Mr. Sam Yorty, when Their Majesties arrived there at the commencement of their mainland tour of the United States.

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FLAGS were ready to be unfurled, military honour guards rehearsed their precision formations, and the U.S. Marine Corps Band gave a final shine to already gleaming instruments as Washington prepared to welcome the King and Queen of Thailand.

All the pomp and ceremony accorded heads of state and the warmth of a people tied closely to Thailand in friendship awaited the moment on June 27 when a helicopter touched down near the White House to begin the Royal couple's official visit to Washington.

Cheers and handshakes all the way

The Royal party were greeted at the White House by President Johnson, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and other top officials. Full military honours, including colour guard display and a 21-gun salute, marked the arrival ceremony. The U.S. Marine Corps Band played the Royal anthem of Thailand and the U.S. National anthem.

Leading U.S. government officials, congressmen, members of the diplomatic community and other invited guests participated in the welcome on the White House grounds.

King Bhumibol and President Johnson reviewed the National Guard of Honour lined up at attention on the south lawn. After the military review, the King and the President proceeded to a speakers' platform where they exchanged official greetings.

That evening the President gave a formal dinner at the White House in honour of Their Majesties.

The King and Queen entered a round of ceremonial functions on Wednesday June 28. The King visited Arlington National Cemetery in nearby Virginia to place wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the grave of President John F. Kennedy. Then he flew by helicopter to Greenbelt, Maryland, to inspect the facilities of the Goddard Space Flight Centre.

Queen Sirikit meanwhile, visited the District Chapter of the American Red Cross and toured Washington to view some of the many projects inspired by Mrs. Johnson to beautify the city's downtown areas. In the evening, Their Majesties received Thai officials and members of the Thai community at an embassy reception given in their honour by Ambassador Sukich Nimmaheminda.

The official visit to Washington climaxed the warm and enthusiastic reception which the King and Queen met earlier during their visit to the United States and Canada.

It began on June 6 in Honolulu. There the King and Queen were greeted with the great flourish that the island state of Hawaii bestows on heads of state.

After dedicating the glittering new Thai sala at the East-West Centre, an informal visit with Thai students there, and a civic reception, the Royal couple left amid colourful lei-giving, which is the Hawaiian's traditional way of saying farewell to those he hopes will return.

In New York City, U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, gave a luncheon in their honour at UN Headquarters.

John V. Lindsay, Mayor of New York, and Mrs. Lindsay invited some 150 city officials, diplomats, concert artists, theatrical personalities, and personal friends of the King and Queen to a reception and dinner.

One of the most unusual settings selected to honour the King and Queen was the historic Metropolitan Museum of Art, the nation's most revered art gallery.

Appropriately, the Museum was still exhibiting its 5,000-year panorama of Royal art and artifacts from around the world, entitled "In the Presence of Kings."

The exhibition formed an ideal background, too, for the King's gift to the Musuem — a golden-sheathed ceremonial "sovereign's sword" made in the early Bangkok period. He presented it as a symbol of the freedom Thais have been willing to fight for throughout history. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., Museum Board President, presented the King with a 100-year-old silver coin minted in the year the Musuem was founded.

Honours of another kind were bestowed on the King at Williamstown, Massachusetts, where an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree was conferred upon the Monarch by Williams College.

More festivities followed in New York City and across the country in Los Angeles, California, where the King was given the traditional "key to the city." The Queen was honoured at the new Music Centre, and the couple were guests at the annual benefit ball for the World Adoption International Fund (WAIF).

A private visit at North Haven, Maine, preceded their flight to Washington June 27 aboard a special U.S. Air Force plane.

From Washington they travelled to London for a private visit before returning to Bangkok on June 4 after an absence abroad of nearly one month.

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Queen Sirikit is pictured here at the music centre in Los Angeles where she was guest of of honour at a special concert held to mark the visit of Their Majesties to the city.

HOLT TALKS OVER WORLD PROBLEMS

THE Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, recently concluded a four-week tour of the United States, Canada and Britain where he had talks with the heads of all three governments.

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM . . .

. . . Mr. Holt had consultations with the Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, and the Defence Minister, Mr. Denis Healey, on the future role of British forces East of Suez. He emphasised in his discussions that he felt it was in Britain's interests and that of the Commonwealth to maintain substantial forces in the Far East.

Although no statements were made following discussions it is understood that there was general agreement in principle on the question of Britain using Australian defence facilities at some future date.

Mr. Healey was also able to reassure Mr. Holt that there was no question of an "overnight" pull out by British forces from the Far East. Any withdrawal would be phased over a period.

IN CANADA . . .

. . . Mr. Holt held talks on world problems with the Prime Minister, Mr. Lester Pearson, and other political leaders.

In a speech during his visit there he spoke of the striking progress being made by the countries of Asia.

"By the end of the century," he said, "more than 60 per cent of the world's population will be in Asia. There is probably almost 60 per cent of the world's population East of Suez now.

"These are countries which have skills which have accumulated during thousands of years of civilisation. But they have never been able to exploit their skills or their rich resources because of the turbulence which has been a feature of life on the mainland of Asia," Mr. Holt said.

As different countries among them were able to bring communism under check, and were able to develop a greater degree of co-operation with other countries in the area and countries such as Australia, their economic progress was quite striking, said Mr. Holt.

"Taiwan and Korea have developed two of the highest rates of increase of gross national product to be found anywhere in the world. Australia, which had a negligible trade with Japan in the years after the Second World War, has now developed its trade with Japan to a point where it has become the largest

purchaser in value of Australian exports, outstripping even the United Kingdom.

"The growth of our trade East of Suez," Mr. Holt added, "has moved from about 15 per cent in the early 1950's to 40 per cent of our total export trade, which has increased greatly since then."

IN THE UNITED STATES...

...Mr. Holt held discussions with President Johnson on the points of interest shared by their two countries. These included the Viet-Nam situation, trade matters, and Britain's role East of Suez.

Later, at a press conference, he said there was a possibility the war in Viet-Nam could end sooner than anyone expects.

"North Viet-Nam is sustaining severe damage of its economy. The damage has been heavy in the aerial bombardment of North Vietnamese industrial assets, power supplies and steel production."

"It is well known," he added, "that the President and I have the same view of the Asian situation and its potentialities, if the Communists can be brought in check. I see a brighter future for all of Asia if we can bring the Viet-Nam situation to a successful conclusion."

The Prime Minister said he believed the Americans share his view that it is essential to maintain British troops east of Suez, because the British presence has a bearing on the U.S. position as the only other major non-Communist power maintaining military forces on the Asian mainland.

At a meeting of the American-Australian Association he warned that a withdrawal of U.S. military forces in Viet-Nam would mean turning over Asia to communism.

Mr. Holt said the policy of Hanoi and Peking "operates not to create an open society but to add another satellite."

He noted that the Hanoi regime has frustrated every attempt at negotiations and "we see no signs that can give us hope" for negotiation in the near future.

ASIA'S NEW FUTURE

For the first time in history the Governments and people of Asia are coming together in a spirit of cooperation to begin to map the future of the region.

THE U.S. Presidential Assistant, Mr. Walt W. Rostow, says "the most dramatic emergence of a new regional spirit" of cooperation has occurred in the free countries of East Asia.

In a recent speech at Middlebury College, Vermont, Mr. Rostow said that even while the war in Viet-Nam goes on, "the peoples of Asia have begun to define for themselves a new future."

"For the first time in history the governments and peoples of Asia are coming together in a spirit of cooperation to begin to map the future of the region." He referred to conferences of Asian leaders that concerned regional programmes in the fields of agriculture, education, banking and transportation. He traced the emergence of similar regional approaches to development problems in Europe and Latin America.

"We would hope," he said, "that out of the frustrations and tragedies of postwar Middle Eastern history we might see emerge a new desire to achieve dignity and stability for all through regional cooperation."

The Middle East, Mr. Rostow said, is the one area of the non-Communist world "where regional institutions and spirit have not yet begun to emerge."

"No one from outside a region can create a spirit of determination to face and solve problems by regional cooperation," he said. "No one outside a region can build regional institutions."

"If regional cooperation does emerge," Mr. Rostow added, "I am sure we and others outside the region will be prepared to be helpful if the peoples and governments of that area themselves decide that this is the right road."

Mr. Rostow noted that regional cooperation began with the Marshall Plan for the recovery of Western Europe, and is beginning to take hold in the developing world. He said the greatest change in Latin America between the summit conferences of 1961 and 1967 was the rise in emphasis "on the movement toward economic integration."

EXPORT POLICY TAKES PRIORITY

—says Pakistan President

AT the third meeting of the Pakistan Export Promotion Council held recently in Karachi, President Mohammad Ayub Khan said the country's export trade had a vital role to play, and the fulfilment of export needs was a priority second only to defence requirements.

The country was faced with the twin challenge of heavy expenditure and the struggle for economic development. Sustained speed was needed therefore, today more than ever before, to hasten the achievement of economic self-reliance and independence from foreign aid.

The challenge, he said, had to be met with greater effort than hitherto and it was in this context that the export trade had such a vital role to play.

There are still problems

The country was now in the midst of its Third Plan and its successful implementation would largely determine the future pattern of economic and social development and the form of society that would evolve.

The President added: "While complimenting our industrialists and businessmen for the part played by them in achieving success I wish to remind them that our problems are by no means solved. We are still confronted with a host of difficulties and, in the days to come, we shall need the same spirit of national purpose and resolve which characterised our response to recent events.

"As I have already indicated the Government is paying special attention to exports. The fiscal and tariff policies of the Government are geared so as to give the maximum assistance and support to the trade and industry of Pakistan."

President Ayub said that the nation as a whole, which had made great sacrifices for this purpose, was now entitled to expect an appropriate return on its investment in the share of greater earnings from export of manufactured goods of quality at competitive prices.

Import substitution could no longer be a justification for provision of foreign exchange to maintain industries producing consumer goods.

Mature industries

"Our industries, which have been nursed so long, have now grown up and expanded very considerably and are expected to make their contribution not only for their own sustenance but towards the overall foreign exchange requirements of the country, in greater measure, so that we can place increasing reliance on our own resources in financing our development projects and attain the ultimate objective of self-sustaining growth in the shortest possible period."

It was to this task then, that the trade and industry of Pakistan had to devote itself with greater emphasis and vigour than before, the President said.

...PUTTING BOTS

GROWING out of recognition of the needs of the newer nations, especially in Africa and South-East Asia, for trained personnel to staff their expanding, and in some cases newly set up, foreign services, Australia over the past three years has instituted a modest but imaginative programme of foreign service training which has had interesting and successful results. It is part of Australia's Colombo Plan contribution.

Governments in Africa and Asia in particular, are invited to nominate trainees to undertake each annual course, which takes the form of both theoretical and practical training, both within Australia and abroad.

Varied programme

Three months are spent in Australia, during which the trainees undertake familiarisation visits to various parts—including the Snowy Mountains Scheme, industrial and agricultural establishments, the "outback" and also to the territory of Papua and New Guinea where Australia has administering responsibility.

In the capital, Canberra itself, lectures and talks are held in which many government departments besides External Affairs participate, and also academics, press leaders and other qualified people in various fields take part. These are all designed to focus interest on a country's participation in, and responsibilities in, the existing highly internationalised world.

A final fourth month is then spent by the attachment of each individual trainee, with the agreement of all the authorities concerned, including his own government and that of the host government, to one of Australia's own overseas diplomatic missions. During this month the trainee is accepted as a regular member of the Australian Embassy or mission, is made familiar with its day-to-day activities and responsibilities, and is enabled to take part in as many of these as is possible in the time.

He is taken along by Australian officers to interviews with Foreign Ministry officials and other contacts in the country of service. He is encouraged to raise and discuss problems and the procedures for conduct of government business in a diplomatic post.

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Mr. Topo James Molefhe, a diplomat from Botswana in southern Africa, called recently on SEATO Secretary-General, Jesus M. Vargas, and was briefed on SEATO activities by senior officials of the Organization. Mr. Molefhe was introduced to General Vargas by Mr. John Brooks, of the Australian Embassy (right).

NA ON THE MAP

A current illustration of the programme is the attachment as from 12th June of Mr. Topo James Molefhe, of Botswana in Africa, to the Australian Embassy in Bangkok. Mr. Molefhe actively participates in the Embassy's day-to-day affairs in company with Embassy officers on their regular business.

Other overseas trainees

For example, on June 15 he attended the ceremony at the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, as one of the Australian party, when the Australian Ambassador, Mr. A.H. Loomes, made a presentation of books to the Institute.

Among those attending Mr. Molefhe's training course in Australia from March to May were 14 overseas trainees coming from Botswana, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia, Korea, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet-Nam. The same course was undertaken by the incoming group of new External Affairs recruits.

PART OF AUSTRALIA'S COLOMBO PLAN CONTRIBUTION HAS BEEN THE INITIATION OF A MODEST BUT SUCCESSFUL TRAINING SCHEME FOR FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL FROM OTHER COUNTRIES. ONE YOUNG MAN TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SCHEME IS MR. TOPO JAMES MOLEFHE FROM BOTSWANA WHO IS TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO THE AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY IN BANGKOK.

The Thai member of the course was Mr. Naronk Khemayodhin, an officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1963. Mr. Naronk's scheduled attachment to an overseas mission was to the Australian Embassy in Tel Aviv, but unfortunately the recent circumstances in that part of the world made it impracticable for this attachment to be proceeded with. It was, moreover, too late to arrange an alternative attachment and Mr. Naronk has returned to Bangkok.

Three diplomatic missions

Mr. Molefhe was born in Mafeking. He has been transferred to the Botswana Foreign Ministry in recent times as part of his country's effort to develop its foreign service. Botswana has at present three diplomatic missions overseas — in London, Washington and Lusaka. (The Embassy in Washington also covers the United Nations in New York).

In 1965 the Australian Embassy in Bangkok also had an African Foreign Service trainee attached, namely Mr. Emmanuelle Palmer of Sierra Leone.

The previous Thai trainee in the 1965 course, Dr. Chuay Kannawat, was subsequently attached to the Australian High Commission in Accra, Ghana.

Mr. Harold Wilson, Britain's Prime Minister, recently visited Washington for talks with President Johnson on current world problems. They are seen with their wives in the picture above standing to attention during welcoming ceremonies on the White House lawn.

Action counts, says Holyoake

U. S. concern for aggression and the willingness "to back up its concern with action" was praised recently by New Zealand's Prime Ministsr, Mr. Keith Holyoake, before the New Zealand House of Representatives.

"We can thank God that the U.S. at least regards aggression in Asia with the same concern as it regards aggression in Europe — and is prepared to back up its concern with action," Mr. Holyoake said.

Commenting on the increasingly effective spirit of cooperation among the countries of Southeast Asia, Mr. Holyoake said:

"The fact to note is that the Asian countries have felt free to turn their energies to this new and hopeful development because the stultifying fear of Communist domination has been removed — partly as a result of the firm allied stand against aggression in South Viet-Nam and partly because signs of grave weakness have appeared within the vast structure of the Chinese Communist regime," he said.

U.K. Minister meets Gen. Vargas

Mr. W.T. Rodgers M.P., British Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, recently paid a brief visit to Thailand during a tour of Asian countries.

During his stay in Bangkok, Mr. Rodgers paid calls on His Excellency the Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, on the Minister of National Development and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Nai Pote Sarasin, and on the SEATO Secretary-General, General Vargas. He is pictured below with General Vargas at SEATO Headquarters while discussing SEATO activities and Britain's part in the eight-nation alliance.

S. Vietnamese go to the polls

IT IS THEIR CHOICE—AND THEIRS ALONE —AFFIRMS U.S. SPOKESMAN

THE State Department said on June 30 the U.S. Government neither favours nor opposes any candidate for the Presidency of South Viet-Nam, but considers it important that the election be fairly conducted so that all the Vietnamese "can unite behind whatever government emerges."

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey issued a prepared statement recalling that the United States consistently had held that "the selection of candidates and the final choices for high office must be made by the South Vietnamese themselves."

The statement was issued following reports from Saigon that Premier Nguyen Cao Ky had decided to stay out of the Presidential contest and become a candidacy for Vice-President in the September 3 election. The reports said Premier Ky acted in favour of the candidacy of Nguyen Van Thieu, who is now Chief of State.

Impartial

The State Department spokesman was asked whether the United States had any view on exiled Major General Duong Van Minh's reported decision to return from Thailand to South Viet-Nam to be a Presidential candidate.

"No," Mr. McCloskey said, "we have no view one way or another on that. That is a matter for the Vietnamese themselves to decide upon."

The South Vietnamese are expected to have a choice of a dozen candidates in the race for the Presidency. The election is called for under the new constitution drafted by a popularly-elected constituent assembly.

Following is the text of the State Department statement:

"We have nothing to add to these reports as to what has taken place. However, we have noted some speculation that the United States has favoured or opposed some particular candidacy. This speculation is not based on fact.

Fair and honest

"The United States Government has at no time, through any representative, taken the position that any specific individual should or should not run for high office in South Viet-Nam. The United States has consistently taken the position that the selection of candidates and the final choices for high office must be made by the South Vietnamese themselves. We neither support nor oppose any candidate.

"It is the view of the United States Government that the important thing is that the elections be fair and honest so that the encouraging development of political processes can be maintained and so that the Vietnamese people, including military leaders, can unite behind whatever government emerges from the elections," the statement concluded.

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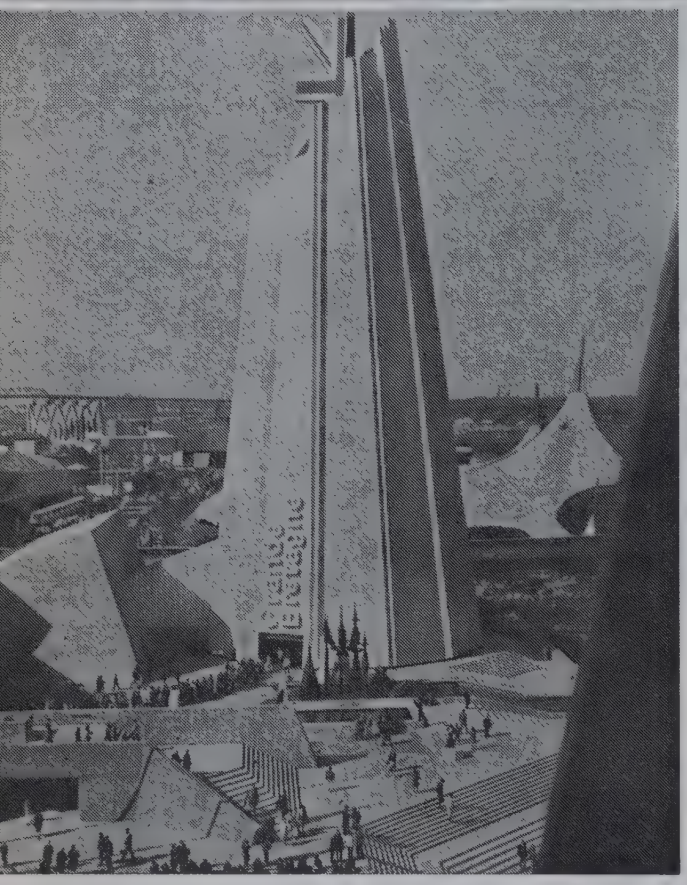

The 200-foot tower of the British pavilion at "Expo' 67", anada's centenary exbihition at Montreal, is now an est- ilished feature of the local skyline. Designed by the famous chitect, Sir Basil Spence, the pavilion contains a fascinating ray of exhibits which reflect the nation's achievements and pirations.

Above is a view of the impressive Thai pavilion which is situated on the Ile de Notre Dame. It was built in Thailand and shipped piece by piece to the present site where it was assembled. Both ancient and modern Thailand have an important place in the display.

EXPO

A stream of visito million Australian pavilion as a floating box. On wallabies show something are examples of Austral pavilion has 240 electroni be heard the voices of d on aspects of Australia t

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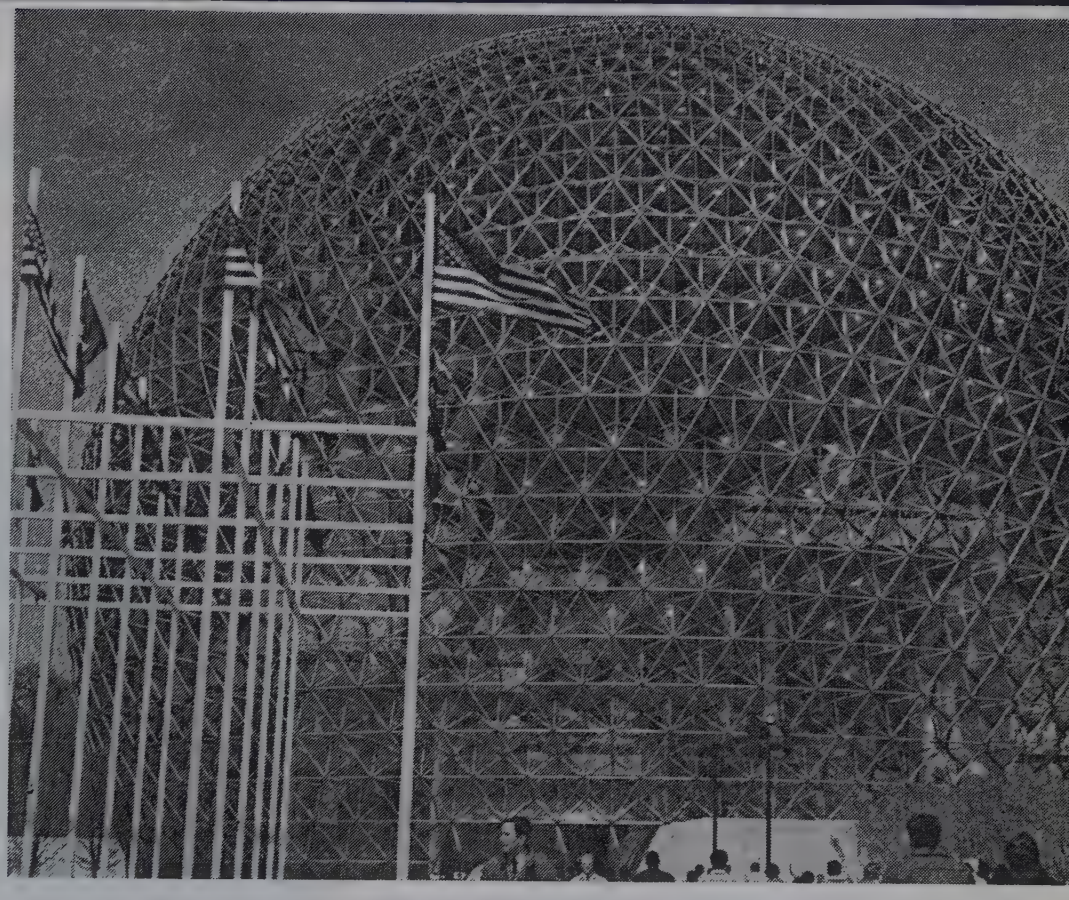

Visitors are pictured above entering the huge "pleated" dome of the United States pavilion which was designed by the architect R. Buckminster Fuller. It is equal in height to a 20-storey building and the variety of exhibits inside show U.S. achievements in space, technology and the arts, as well as aspects of American history.

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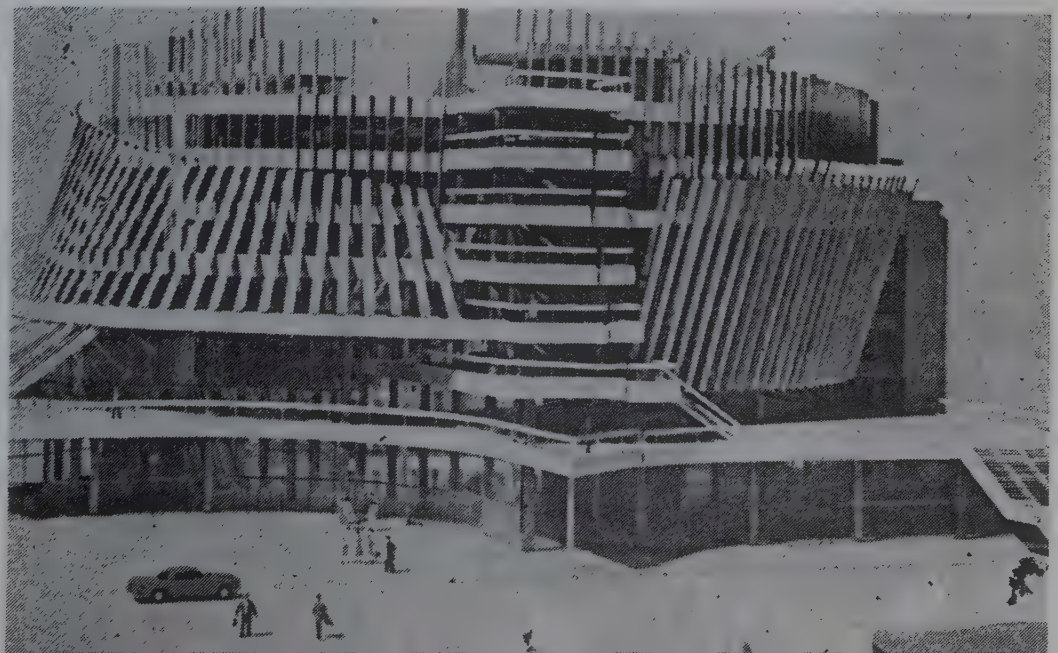
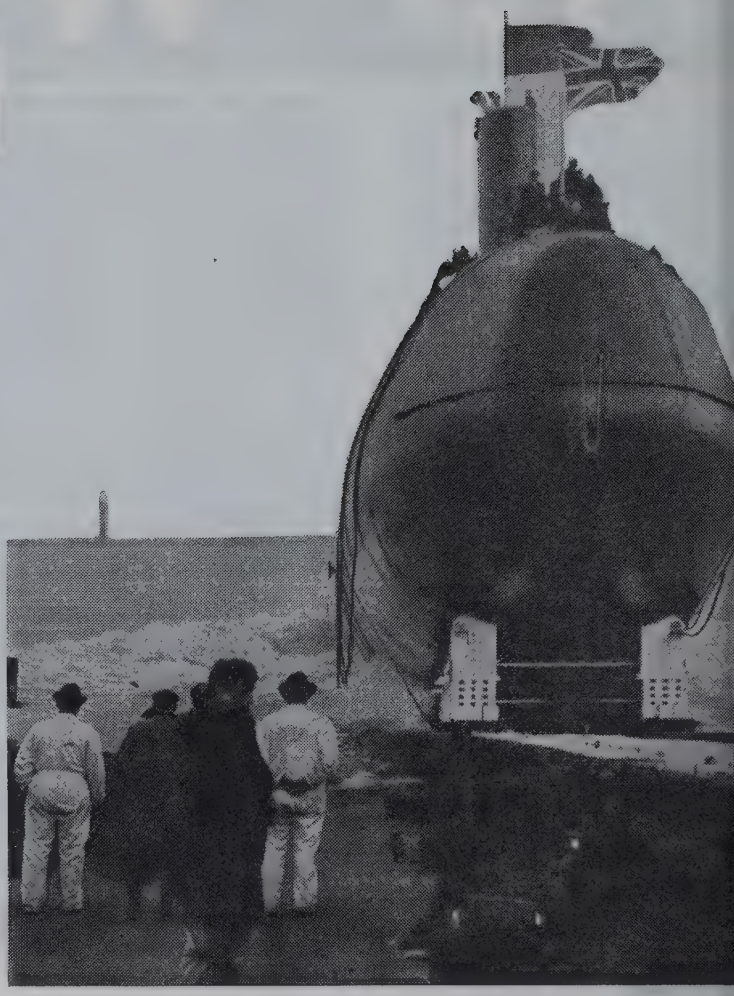


DEFENCE

H.M.S. VALIANT TAKES THE PLUNGE



THE British nuclear-powered submarine, HMS Valiant, recently completed a 12,000-mile submerged passage from Singapore to her base at Faslane in Scotland.

In the longest ever underwater passage by a British submarine, during which she was submerged for 27 days, Valiant completed rigorous major tests, both of her all-British nuclear plant and her highly sophisticated equipment.

Valiant left Britain for Singapore several months ago and surfaced only once on the outward journey.

In a round trip of 26,000 miles her machinery and equipment have been tested to the limits over prolonged periods.

The Flag Officer, British submarines, Rear-Admiral I.L.M. McGeoch, confirmed that the submarine's nuclear plant — built by Rolls-Royce Associates — had met every test successfully.

This nuclear plant, based on the Royal Navy's own prototype, is being used in the remaining British fleet submarines and this type will also power the Royal Navy's four Polaris submarines.

Supported by plant that keeps the air purer than that ashore and equipment that can distil twice as much water as is needed, the Valiant's crew found their voyage beneath the sea no strain at all.

It is probable that even higher living standards with, for example, still more efficient air purification equipment, will be provided in Valiant and her sister ships as a result of the rigorous tests carried out on the Singapore passage.

While on exercise in the Far East Valiant has demonstrated the remarkable effectiveness of new secret all-British sonar equipment which gives her and her sister ships a new defensive role with the navy.

With a sonar detection system, the effectiveness of which is measured in miles rather than in thousands

of yards, and with the ability while submerged to maintain station with the fastest anti-submarine surface force, Valiant has proved that she can now give such a force what the Royal Navy describes as a new three-dimensional defence system.

Valiant, which has a displacement of some 4,000 tons, is equipped with the latest underwater weapons and fitted with an inertial navigation system.

She was built by Messrs. Vickers at Barrow in north-west England. She has sailed more than 40,000 miles since she joined the Royal Navy last year.

. . . and comes up for air 12,000 miles later

In that time she has had no need to refuel and, says her captain, Commander Peter Herbert, there is still no thought of her doing so for some considerable time.

Britain now has three fleet submarines with the Royal Navy, the third of which, HMS Warspite, was recently commissioned. Three more are building, or on order, and a seventh is to be ordered later this year.

Four Polaris-firing nuclear-powered submarines are also under construction.

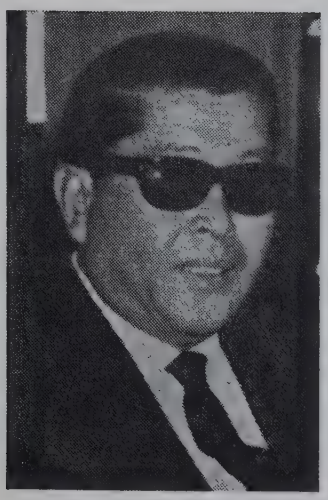
LAST MINUTE BRIEFING

SEATO OFFICERS TOUR THAI AIR BASES

Major General Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, and Captain Thomas A. Skipper, USAF, of the 432nd Tactical Reconnaisance Wing, are seen here before taking off on an in-country orientation flight from Udorn Royal Thai Air Force Base. The aircraft is an RF-4C Phantom jet.

General Abhichart, with his staff consisting of officers of the Armed Forces of SEATO member countries, recently toured key air bases in the east and north east of Thailand. Apart from Udorn, they also visited Utapao, Nakorn Rajasima, Nakorn Phanom and Loeng Noktha.

The purpose of the trip was to provide an opportunity for SEATO officers to get first-hand knowledge of the capability of these air bases and of their combat readiness. The group also inspected military equipment and facilities located in the areas.



Thanat Khoman

...COUNTERING BORDER INSURGENCY

'The war we are waging in the border area is certainly a part of the war in Viet-Nam — a challenge thrown to us by the Communists'

MR. Thanat Khoman, the Foreign Minister of Thailand, says the Thais are waging the same kind of fight against Communist terrorism in north east Thailand as is being fought in South Viet-Nam.

"In fact," he said at a news conference in Washington on June 28, "the war we are waging in the border area is certainly a part of the war in Viet-Nam — a challenge thrown to us by the Communists."

Meeting newsmen after a 75-minute conference with the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, and William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, the Foreign Minister said his government is acting to meet the Communist guerrilla challenge and to "gain the confidence of the people" in the north eastern provinces.

Terrorism dominates

Mr. Thanat said the government is trying to give greater security to the Communist-threatened regions and improve the lot of the people of the area.

"It is a situation dominated by terrorism. The Communist side has staged a campaign of terror, assassination and ambush," he said.

The Foreign Minister, accompanying King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit on their visit to America, said that he and Mr. Rusk in their discussions had "covered a lot of ground, but no earth-shaking decisions" were taken.

He made these other points.

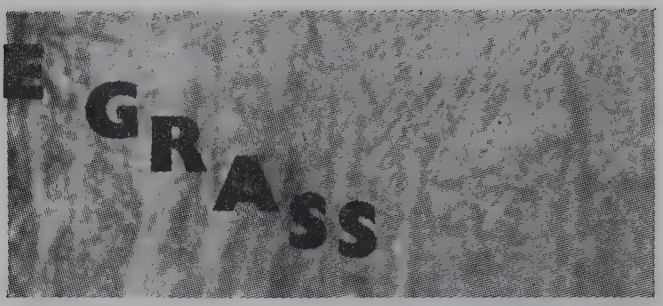
1. — If "greater manpower" is needed in the Viet-Nam war, Thailand is prepared to discuss the matter. The Thai position is that "anything that will help solve" the Viet-Nam problem "as quickly as possible" is worth discussing.

2. — The continuing internal disorders in Communist China, have "not had the effect of enhancing the prestige" of Peking. He had "no doubt" that the latest hydrogen bomb explosion by the Chinese Communists brings to bear "political pressure" in Asia and the rest of the world.

3. — The overseas Chinese populations in Asian nations regard the so-called Chinese Communist cultural revolution "with great dismay. They do not seem to know themselves where their compatriots in China are heading."

4. — At the present time "to be very frank" there is no sign of a decisive turn in the Viet-Nam war.

SNAKES IN THE GRASS



RURAL development teams and local security forces in South Viet-Nam have become the major targets of recent Viet Cong terrorism and guerrilla attacks, U.S. Marine Lieutenant General Lewis W. Walt said recently in an address to the National Press Club in Washington.

This development attests to the importance of the programme, according to General Walt, who recently returned from Viet-Nam, where he commanded the Third Marine Amphibious Corps.

Describing how Viet Cong terrorists used deceit to gain the confidence of South Vietnamese villagers, took over village governments by force and maintained control through the use of terror, Gen. Walt said:

"Two years ago, when I first arrived in a village which the VC had taken over three years before... I asked an elderly couple to tell me about VC operations—how could people so devoted to the family, whose strongest governmental institution had always been their equivalent of our town council—how could these people fall prey to a force which has been totally disruptive of everything they thought was worthwhile ? They tried to answer my questions.

The guileless charm; the empty promise; the plausible manner; the friendly greeting, sum up the wiles and smiles of the Viet Cong as part of their insidious campaign to win over the peasant people of war-torn Viet-Nam.

"First the VC were friendly, they said. They came to the people with smiles and promises. They treated the old people with respect and they took an active role in village affairs. Then things began to change. The village chief was assassinated; the council was forced to disband; the school was destroyed; so was the church, and the roads, and the vehicle bridges—only a foot bridge into the village remained —and to leave the village a signed pass was required from the VC platoon leader who controlled the village.

Forced to work

"Heavy taxes were demanded by the VC; the young people were sent to training camps and the remaining people were forced to work and to furnish food to the VC from their own meagre resources.

"There was no civic government left and civic organizations were not allowed. One-third of the village—all of its young adults—was soon gone. The VC had all the weapons and the only organization in the village—there was no way for the people to fight back or even to organize resistance against this enemy who had invaded and taken their home village.

"I started to understand, then," added General Walt, "the importance of the VC infrastructure to the overall plan for the subjugation of the whole country.

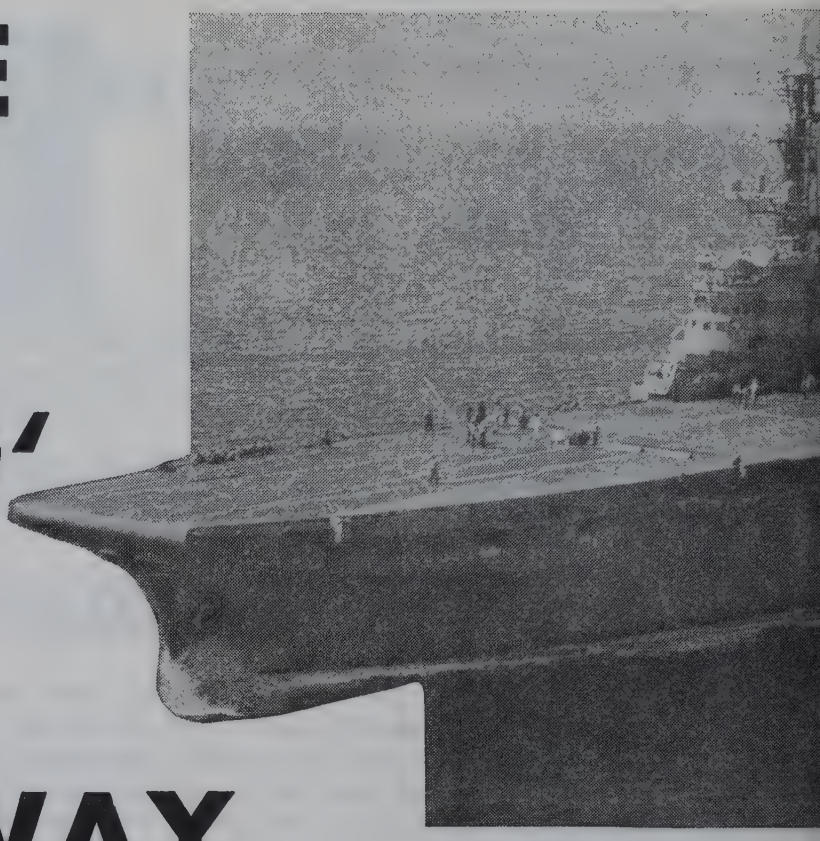
"The guerrilla—the Viet Cong member—reaches into every part of the country's life. He's the one who extracts the taxes, and maintains the stranglehold on the rural country-side.

"If the Vietnamese are ever going to have a fighting chance to rebuild their country, the Viet Cong guerrilla and political infrastructure must be destroyed. We've got to get in and dig out this political infrastructure; we have to help the people to reconstitute their government and their social institutions, reconstruct their schools, their villages, and their means for making a living.

"Make no mistake — both sides are after the people," warned General Walt. "The hearts and minds of the people is the objective in this war.

"The RD teams and local security forces have become major targets of VC terrorism and guerrilla attacks in the past few months. However, the government's pacification programme supported by Free World military forces, is giving the VC a rough time at the hamlet and village level, and the VC are feeling it. They are gradually losing their grip on the people and they are just as surely losing the war," General Walt said.

'EXERCISE SEA-DOG' GETS UNDER WAY

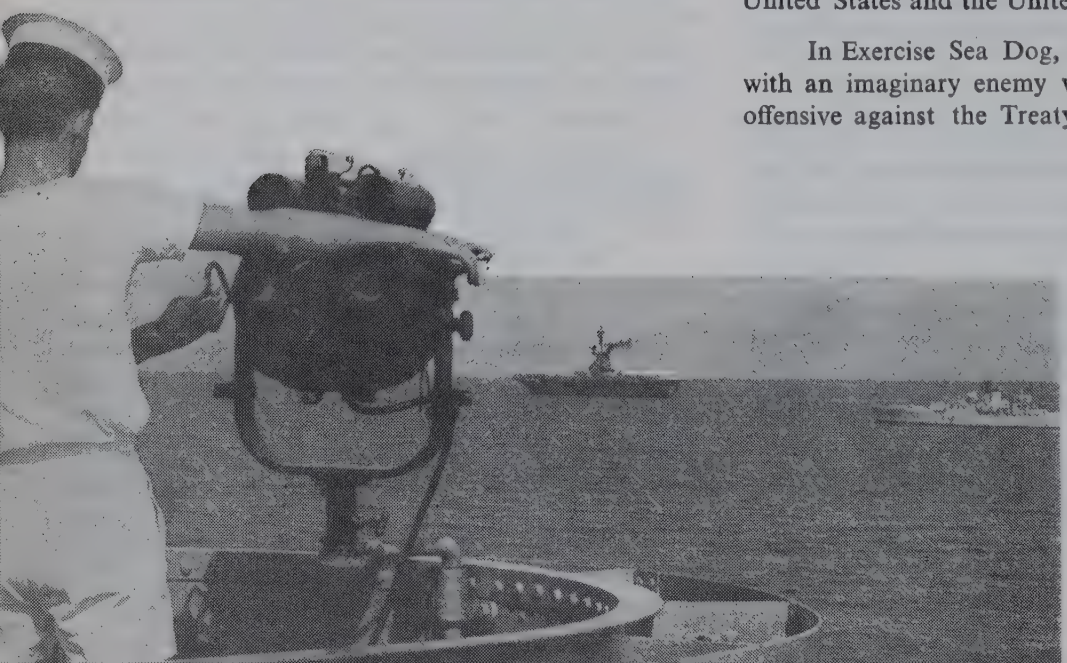


In mid-July more than 40 warships of the SEATO member nations, including aircraft carriers and submarines, assembled in Manila Bay at the start of SEATO's latest month-long "Exercise Sea Dog."

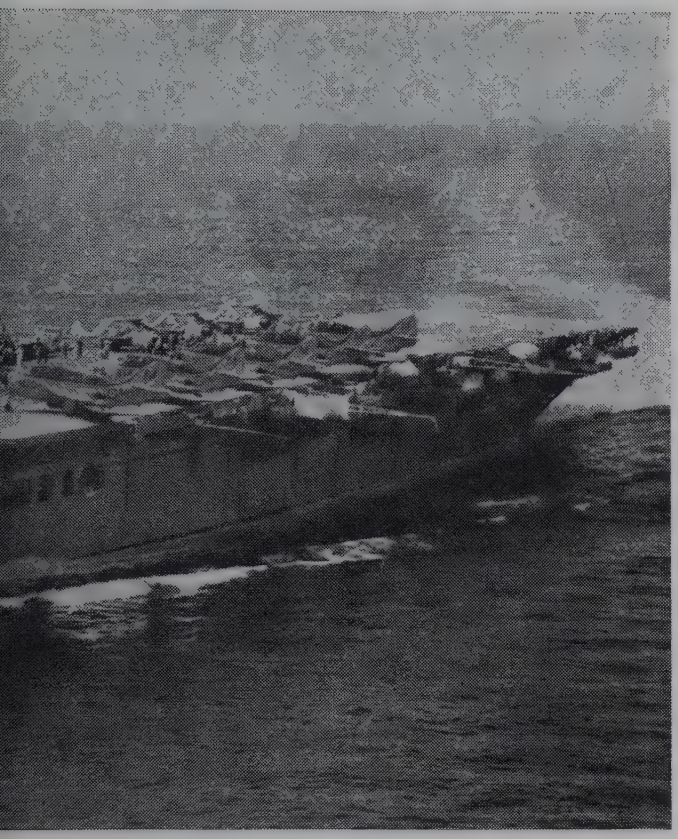
Their task was to escort a convoy of oil tankers from the Philippines headed for the Gulf of Thailand and Bangkok.

This was the major phase of the exercise, in which six of the eight member nations participated — New Zealand, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia, the United States and the United Kingdom.

In Exercise Sea Dog, SEATO forces were faced with an imaginary enemy who had launched a ground offensive against the Treaty Area. SEATO reinforce-



A signalman from HMAS Melbourne flashes to 'Hornet' and HMNZS 'Taranaki' just prior to the SEATO force leaving Manila Bay on the phase workup of SEATO Exercise "Sea Dog."



H.M.A.S. MELBOURNE, pictured above, is one of the anti-submarine aircraft carriers taking part in "Exercise Sea Dog." One of five Majestic Class aircraft carriers, she was launched on the 28th February 1945. She carries a crew of 1350 men and has a displacement of 19,930 tons.

ments and supplies were being strongly opposed and a task force of naval and air units had to ensure the safe arrival of a major convoy at its destination.

Strong opposition by sea and air forces of an "enemy" aggressor were encountered en route and the umbrella forces protecting the convoy had to utilize all their resources to ensure the convoy's safe arrival.

Exercises essential

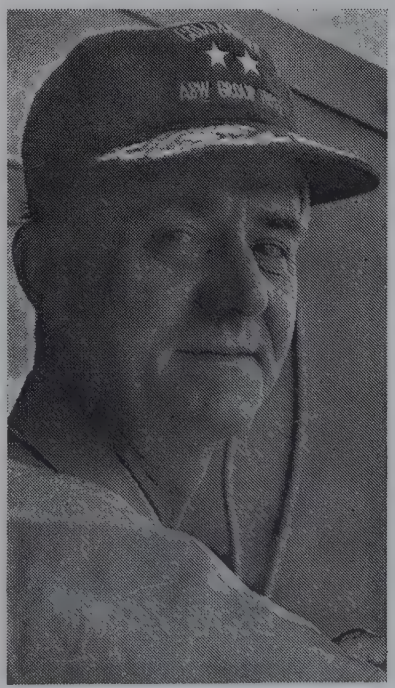
These included anti-submarine manoeuvres, mine-sweeping operations and close coordination with land-based air units.

The Director of the Exercise, Flag Officer Commanding the Australian Fleet, Rear Admiral R.I. Peek, said at a press conference the day before the exercise was launched that if SEATO forces were to maintain the highest level of cooperation and coordination in military procedures, joint exercises were essential.

Rear Admiral Richard Innes Peek, O.B.E., D.S.C., the Exercise Director, is Flag Officer Commanding the Australian Fleet.

Rear Admiral Peek entered the Royal Australian Naval College in 1928. On graduation he was appointed to HMAS Canberra and later to the United Kingdom where he specialised in gunnery. After active service in the Atlantic in World War II he returned to Australia and saw further active service in the South West Pacific.

THE MEN IN COMMAND



Rear Admiral Harry L. Harty, Junior, of the United States Navy, was deputy director of Exercise Sea Dog and Commander of the aircraft carrier USS Hornet which worked in close cooperation with HMAS Melbourne.

The sea-going fleet, while on convoy duties, was under the tactical command of Admiral Harty who is pictured here aboard the USS Hornet during refuelling operations at sea.

SEATO, he said, had been described as a paper tiger. "Let me assure you that this is by no means so. The member nations cover one eighth of the world surface and embrace one seventh of its peoples and the forces at their command are by no means insignificant."

In addition to numerous naval vessels taking part, more than 100 aircraft were used in both attack and defence roles.

Vicious 'enemies'

For the first few days of the exercise the international fleet prepared itself in harbour and at sea. But from July 14 onwards conditions became so close to actual war that only the casualty lists were missing.

The submarines that earlier lent their services toward the efficient working up of the fleet became vicious "enemies" trying at all costs to prevent the surface vessels from entering Lingayen Gulf.

In their turn the surface ships and carrier-borne aircraft began actively to seek out and "destroy" the opposing forces.

The Australian tanker HMAS Supply begins to crane out oil hoses to the destroyer USS Jenkins during a replenishment underway sequence of Exercise 'Sea Dog'. Moving up from astern is the carrier USS Hornet, which is to replenish from 'Supply' at the same time. Far to the rear, USS Bridget keeping watch for submarines.

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Two of the ships vying for honours in the anti-submarine field were USS Bridget and the New Zealand vessel HMNZS Taranaki. In last year's SEATO exercises these ships claimed first and second placings in submarine contacts and kills. Already they have exercised together this year and competition was again keen.

Keeping the ships supplied with fuel during operations at sea, were the Australian and American fleet oilers HMAS Supply and USS Guadalupe.

Toughest of these operations was refueling at night with submarine opposition.

Many successful contacts and attacks were claimed both by SEATO force and "enemy" units. However, the final outcome will not be known until a full assessment of claims is made.

●

British Royal Air Force pilots stand by for an attack on the convoy sailing from Manila to Bangkok. RAF Shackletons shadowed the fleet during the 3,000 mile journey by ships of six SEATO nations.

ITEMS IN BRIEF

Retiring MACTHAI Commander, US Maj-Gen. Richard G. Stilwell and Col. Henry G. Lawrence Jr., Chief of Planning MACTHAI, recently paid a farewell call on SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas and Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office.

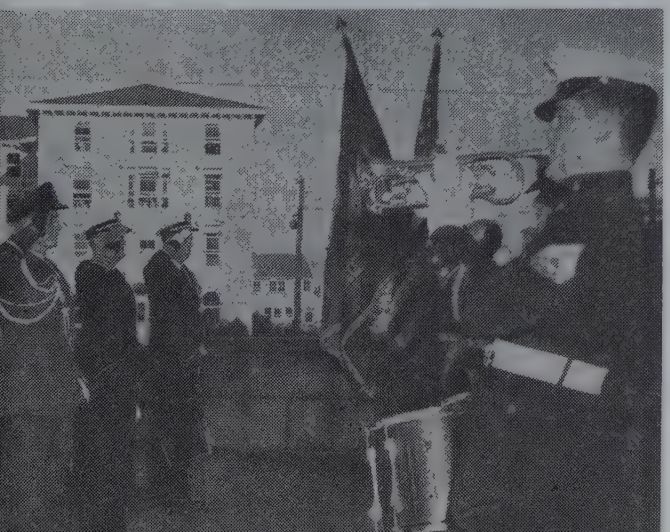
Pictured here from left, are: Col. W.J. Adams, US Military Adviser's Representative to SEATO, General Vargas, General Stilwell, Gen. Abhichart and Col. Lawrence. SEATO shields were presented to the two U.S. officers.

● Helicopter pilots of the Royal New Zealand Air Force are to serve with the Royal Australian Air Force in Viet-Nam. One New Zealand pilot will be sent at a time for a six-month tour of duty with the Australian No. 9 Squadron for operational experience. No. 9 Squadron forms part of the Australian Task Force in Viet-Nam.

Before going to Viet-Nam the New Zealand pilots will take a course of up to two months at the Air Force Base at Fairbairn, Canberra, to ensure they are familiar with operational procedures.

The Australian Acting Minister for Defence, Mr. Bury, said the first pilot under the scheme was now being selected in New Zealand.

● Air Commodore A.S. Agar C.B.E., A.F.C. (representing the New Zealand Armed Forces), Admiral David L. McDonald U.S.N. Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy, and Commander J. Bigley U.S.N. personal aide to Admiral McDonald, are pictured below at the Cenotaph, Wellington, during the wreath-laying ceremony which was recently held to mark the 25th anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea.



● A company of engineers of the Queen's Cobra Regiment left for Viet-Nam on June 11 on board HMTS Pa-nga. They were seen off at a colourful ceremony presided over by the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, in his capacity as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

In his sendoff address, Field Marshal Thanom told the soldiers their duty in Viet-Nam will be a work of military honour. He said Thai soldiers have a reputation of excellence in the battlefield, and urged them to help maintain that record.

He emphasized that the Viet-Nam war volunteers will also be helping to defend Thailand, since the Communists, in their aggressive designs against smaller neighbours, have also earmarked Thailand as a target.

● Thirty Thai police officers currently receiving helicopter pilot training in the United States have completed the primary phase of their course with honours. Not only was the average time required by the Thai students to solo less than other foreign students, but one Thai student, Sub. Lt. Surasak Chaiyakomin of Kanchanaburi, set a record by soloing after just 14 hours of instruction.

On the completion of an initial language course, the police officers were sent to Fort Wolters, Texas, where their flight training began at the U.S. Army Primary Helicopter Centre.

After sixteen weeks of primary training, the student pilots are being transferred to Fort Rucker, Alabama, where they will spend 26 weeks. At the end of this period they will return to Thailand to man helicopters in the aviation division of the Thai National Police Department. These helicopters will include 22 supplied through USOM. They will be used in countering insurgency in remote areas.

● General Sir Michael Carver, Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in the Far East, based in Singapore, recently made his first visit to New Zealand.

While in New Zealand he had talks with Government Ministers and chiefs of the armed services in Wellington. He visited army camps and R.N.Z.A.F. stations.

Lieut. General L.W. Thornton, Chief of the New Zealand Defence Staff, is pictured above left with Mr. W. Hutchings, Secretary of Defence, as they watch General Sir Michael Carver sign the visitors' book at Defence Headquarters, Wellington.

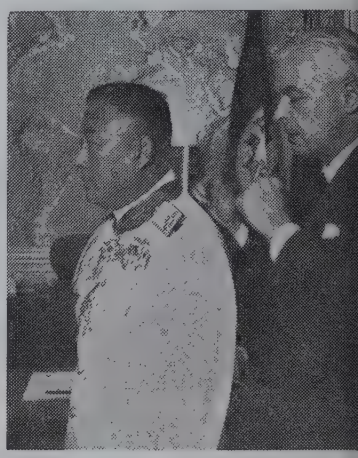
● The Philippine Military Advisers' Representative, Captain Remo G. Lavadia, of the Philippines Navy, who has served in SEATO Military Planning Office in Bangkok since June, 1965, recently completed his term of office. Col. Joe M. Rogers, of the Philippines Air Force, has been designated as Acting Philippines Military Advisers' Representative.

Captain Lavadia and his family left Bangkok on June 22.

● Mr. Duncan Watson, who is the new political adviser to the Commander-in-Chief in Singapore and concurrently the UK alternate Council Representative to SEATO, is pictured here at SEATO Headqurters with the SEATO Secretary-General, Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas.

● Secretary of the U.S. Navy Nitze, pictured below, left, recently presented the U.S. Legion of Merit, Degree of Commander, to Admiral Charoon Charlermtiarana, Commander-in-Chief, Royal Thai Navy.

The citation said: "For exceptionally meritiorious performance of duty as Commander-in-Chief, Royal Thai Navy. An extremely competent and resourceful leader, Admiral Charoon has been responsible for and has directly supervised the implementation of naval programmes of mutual interest. His vigorous and determined support proved invaluable in bringing about the participation of Thai naval forces in operations of assistance to Free World forces in Viet-Nam.



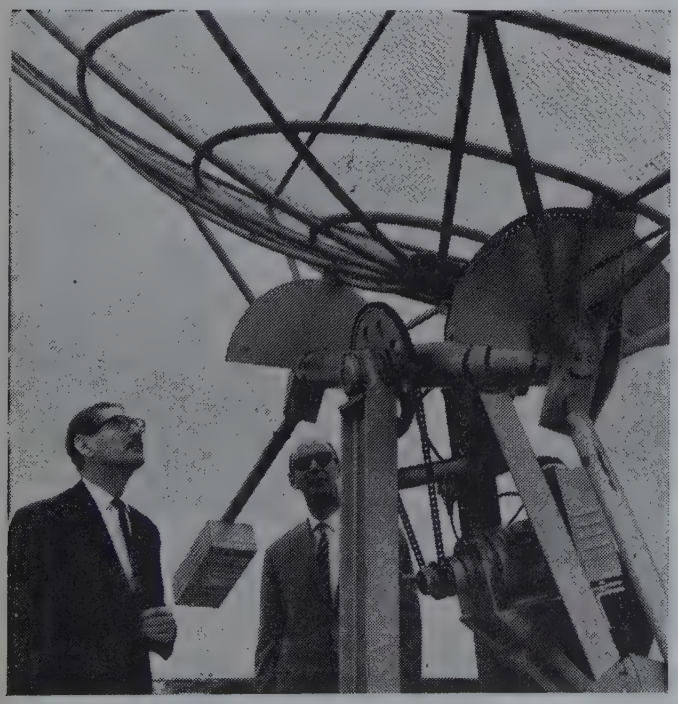
Through his outstanding leadership, judgment and inspirational devotion to duty, Admiral Charoon has upheld the highest traditions of the naval service reflecting great credit upon himself, his country, and the Royal Thai Armed Forces."

● During a recent tour of Thailand, Lt. Gen. Edgar C. Doleman, the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army Pacific (centre), accompanied by Brig. Gen. E.F. Black (left), Chief, US Army Support, Thailand, paid a visit to SEATO Headquarters on June 12. They are pictured here being welcomed by the SEATO Secretary-General, Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas and Maj. Gen. Abhichart Dhiradhamrong, Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office.

PANORAMA

REACHING FOR THE STARS

A RADIO telescope mounted on the roof of the Applied Scientific Research Corporation's laboratory at Bang Khen, near Bangkok, is now part of an international network of radio telescopes maintaining a watch on stars and huge explosions or "flares" in the sun's atmosphere. These solar explosions, at the height of their periodic activity, adversely affect radio communications throughout the world.



The radio telescope, worth about $11,200, is a gift from Australia, and was recently handed over by the Australian Ambassador, Mr. A.H. Loomes, to the Chairman of the Research Corporation, Lt. Gen. Phya Salwidhannidhes.

Designed and built in Australia by the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the telescope will be used in Thailand to extend present observations being made at the Research Corporation under the supervision of Dr. Rawi Bhavilai and in collaboration with the Chulalongkorn University.

It will enable Thailand to take over from Australia part of the task of keeping track of disturbances in the atmosphere. The results of these observations will be a valuable contribution to the international scientific programme of observation of space and solar phenomena.

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The Australian Ambassador, Mr. A.H. Loomes, is pictured here examining the mechanism which operates the finely meshed dish of the new radio telescope, now installed on the roof of Thailand's Applied Scientific Research Corporation's Laboratory on the outskirts of Bangkok.

RESEARCH HELPS KEEP ASIA'S RICE BOWL FULL

London rice bulleti

ALTHOUGH rice production in Australia is a minor farming industry compared to other giant producers in Asia (180,000 tons a year for 70,000 acres) intensive research has resulted in a world record yield of 4.46 tons to the acre grown on 60 acres of irrigated land.

Australia exports 70 per cent of her rice, mainly to New Guinea, Okinawa, New Zealand, Britain, Canada, Hong Kong and the Pacific Islands. The total contribution in tons of rice is relatively small, but the market is significant in its diversity. Coupled to this is the Australian contribution to rice research and farming practice.

The whole of the Murrumbidgee irrigation area in New South Wales, where most of Australia's rice is grown, returned an average of 2.87 tons from 575 farms and a neighbouring area produced an average of three tons from 200 farms. Crops in 1966-67 are reaching 4 and 4½ tons. Overall world average is something like 6½ to 8½cwt.

Research and good farm practices form the basic structure of the Australian rice industry and there has seldom been closer co-operation between scientists and farmers. Findings on research farms are nearly always

put into practice on rice farms in the following year. The oldest and most important rice research centre is now part of the New South Wales Yanco Agricultural College and Research Station.

Rice trials at the station this year include a depth of ploughing test. Three different varieties of rice were planted on similar land prepared to two different levels. A further trial was obtained by compacting sections of the field after sowing. The first results indicate that compacting has made significant effects on yields, but deep ploughing may be better than shallow. The test crop of Caloro and Calrose, Californian varieties adapted to Australian conditions, gave an astonishing yield of four to 4½ tons to the acre.

In a seeding rate trial rice was treated with fungicide and insecticide before sowing. Rates were 60 — 100 — 140lb. an acre.

Fertiliser trials have been conducted for many years. The latest is a trial in which sulphate of ammonia was applied as a basic fertiliser. Results have not yet been evaluated, but the trials form part of the general fertiliser recommendation to farmers. They are backed by a unique nitrogen test service.

Output increases

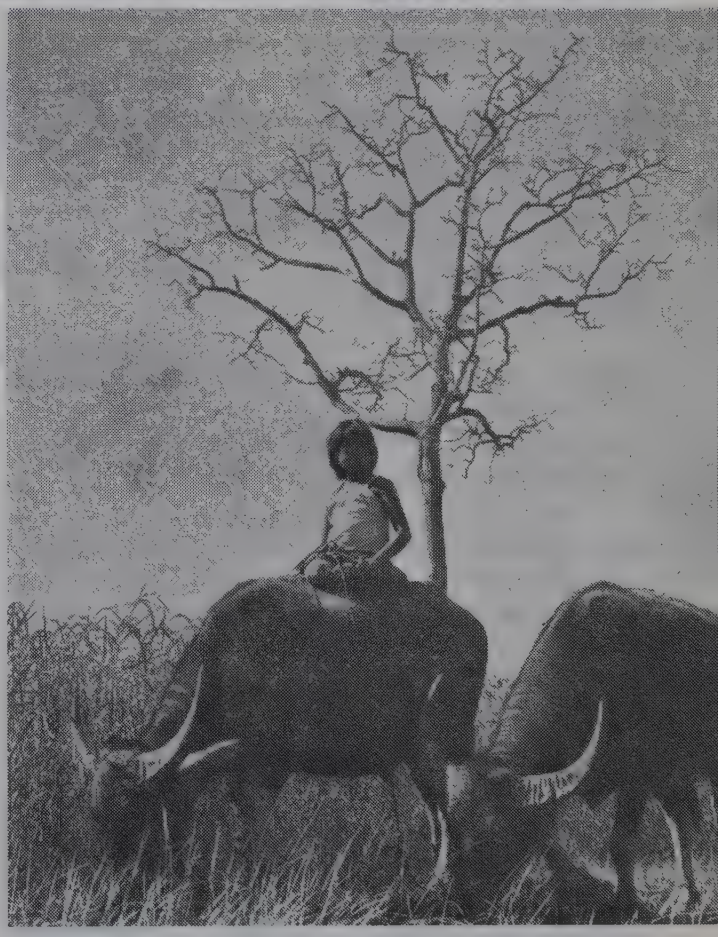
The latest estimates of the 1966-67 rice harvests confirm that world production of paddy, excluding that of China, was well above the disappointing world output of 1965-66 and totalled only slightly less than the 174,000,000 tons recorded for 1964-65.

This encouraging news is revealed in the Commonwealth Secretariat's rice bulletin just issued in London.

Though production figures for Asia, where about four-fifths of the world's rice is grown, are still incomplete, it is now believed that the overall output of paddy may have been up to 8,000,000 tons greater than in 1965-66.

The latest estimates of the crop in Thailand indicate that the harvest here was even better than thought earlier, and now stands at 11.7 million tons compared with 9.1 million tons in 1965-66.

Rice research forms an important part of agricultural policy and in the picture on the left a Thai student is seen at work in an experimental rice field.

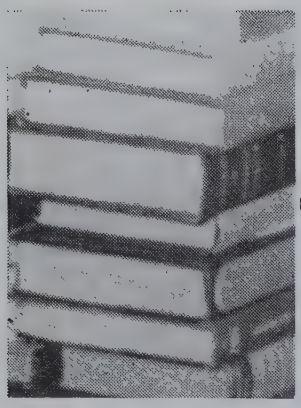


A young girl sits astride one of the family's buffaloes as they graze upon the rice stubble left over after the harvest has been gleaned. Hay is stored to provide food for the farm animals during the rainy season.

The Philippine harvest was also slightly better than in the previous year, but large imports of rice will still be needed to meet domestic requirements.

The bulletin points out that although full details of all trade in rice in the fourth quarter of 1966 are still not available, it is clear that world trade in this year fell short of the post-war record total of more than 7,000,000 tons in 1965.

The decline was due to shortage of export surpluses rather than to a failure in demand and is reflected particularly in the lower shipments from the big traditional Asian exporters including Thailand, Burma and Cambodia.



BOOKS a gift from Australia

MORE THAN 70 books on a variety of subjects were presented recently as a gift by the Australian Government to the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Bangkok.

At the presentation ceremony attended by many students, the Australian Ambassador, Mr. A.H. Loomes, dias although the gift was a modest gesture it was often the small things that counted more than the big ones.

The Australian Ambassador, Mr. A.H. Loomes is pictured here speaking at the handing over ceremony of the gift of books. On the left is the institute director, Mr. P.S.M. Prasad, and on the right, Mr. H.G. Marshall, Counsellor at the Australian Embassy.

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"I welcome this opportunity to come again to the Asian Institute and to present this collection of Australian books to its library," he said.

"Certainly a well-stocked library, which can only grow in time with the accumulation of contributions from many sources, is a facility essential to the Institute and the students it trains.

"It is a matter of gratification to us that Australia's support of the Asian Institute and its objectives is expressed in tangible ways and that our associations with it and the student body in the short years of its existence already are very close and continuous.

"Last year too, Australia was host to the 33 members of the Institute's 1966 general course and their fruitful study tour to my country remains memorable to all of us and, I hope, to them and to the Institute. The presentation of these books was a further idea that grew out of the study tour of Australia and now, as I say, it is with pleasure that we see this offer has become a reality.

"Let me add finally that Australia's actions on behalf of the Asian Institute are but another reflection of my Government's firm support for the work of ECAFE generally, of which Australia is happy to be a full and active regional member."

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A group of students are seen here examining some of the Books.

U.S.—THAI AID AGREEMENTS TOP $29 M. MARK

22 m. for security projects

6 m. for construction equipment

780,000 for mobile units

675,000 for C.D. projects

3.5 m. loan for new storage dam

SEVERAL new agreements worth more than $29 million were signed during the past few weeks between the United States and Thailand. All of them aim to boost the nation's economy, at the same time reinforceing security in the North East provinces and elsewhere. The main agreement signed was for $22,100,000 aimed at increasing security in rural Thailand.

The pact provides for an increased government security presence in remote areas through more police forces, additional police outposts, and greater mobility.

Police forces will increase by 12,000 over the next 18 months under the agreement, while a total of 250 new tambol police stations will be constructed and staffed, doubling the number of such stations. Most of the 250 stations provided for in last year's agreement are already established.

The new agreement — which is $425,000 greater than last year's — provides funds for an additional recruit training school in the Cholburi area and improvement of existing facilities at schools in Nakorn Pathom, Korat, Lampang and Yala.

All Thai police air resources will be placed under a Police Air Division to increase effective use of present and future aircraft. In addition to 22 helicopters due here in September from the United States, eight of the latest model helicopters, each able to hold 10 men, will be furnished by the U.S.

Other facilities under the agreement provide for training of helicopter pilots, new vehicles and weapons for special action forces and border patrol police units, and 15 high speed patrol craft for use in Sattahip, Bangkok and along the Mekong River.

Delivery by the U.S. to the Royal Thai Government of $6 million worth of new construction equipment for use in development projects in rural areas is about to be completed.

The equipment, being supplied through USOM for the Accelerated Rural Development programme is designed to support Thai government efforts to further economic and social progress at the village level.

The machinery is for use in building roads and individual village improvement projects such as small dams, street construction, wells, water storage facilities and fish ponds.

$ $ $

The new deliveries will bring the total sum of ARD equipment supplied by the United States to more than $12 million. Previous shipments of $2 million and $3.3 were supplied in 1965 and 1966.

The United States has authorized a loan of $3.5 million to help finance a new storage dam which is expected to help triple food production in a vital area of Sakol Nakorn province.

Total cost of the dam — on the Lam Nam Oon River — and associated irrigation system will be $13.4 million. The remainder of the cost will be met by the Royal Thai Government.

The dam will be 10,000 feet long and 91 feet high. Technicians from USOM and the United States Bureau of Reclamation cooperated with the Royal Irrigation Department in planning the structure.

Total agricultural production in the area is currently running at about 36,000 metric tons a year. After completion of the project in 1971, this is expected to increase to almost 120,000 metric tons.

$ $ $

U.S. economic aid to the National Security Command's (NSC) Mobile Development Unit (MDU) project will be boosted by $780,000 to supplement the $5 million allocated to the project by the Royal Thai Government. The U.S. contribution will include petroleum, oil, and other lubricants, industrial machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, tractors, engines and parts,

The new agreement supports the establishment of two additional MDUs in the coming year and the strengthening of MDUs located in the critical areas of Kalasin, Sakol Nakorn, and Nakorn Phanom.

The Thai and American Governments signed a new $3.5 million Community Development agreement at the Ministry of Interior on June 29.

The agreement provides for an expansion of last year's progamme under which villagers have been stimulated to assume leadership roles in their communities.

A new feature in the compact is provision for training of Tambol Development Committees. This is the start of a long range programme aimed at establishing a tambol seat in a selected village. This village will contain a community centre as well as public and government services and facilities such as marketing, health, water, and electricity stations, a prathom seven school, and a tambol police station.

The first step in the plan will be the training of the tambol development committee members in 40 selected tambols in northeast, south, and central Thailand. Two persons from each village development committee will constitute the Tambol Development Committee.

This year the goal is to furnish training and build the centre which will supply the nucleus of all the services. Eventually the aim is for each Tambol Development Committee to become an independent administrative unit.

The largest amount of the money in the agreement will go for light construction equipment for village projects in the four southern provinces. The equipment will be based at the Regional Community Development Centre in Yala. It will be used to build roads, prepare grounds for schools and other public buildings.

Bank credit for farmers in critical areas

INCREASED production and greater income for villagers are the principal themes of a new plan in which commercial banks, private business interests, and the Thai and American Governments are all cooperating.

Known as the Agribusiness Plan and drafted by a committee appointed by the Council of Ministers, this scheme is currently being implemented through 14 amphur farmer groups in six provinces of North-East Thailand.

While farmer organizations of this nature have formerly existed in villages and tambols, this is the first time that they have been created at the amphur level. Representatives of village farmer clubs have elected a nine-man board of directors which is responsible for determining business policies and supervising operations of these new federations.

The plan is closely aligned with the Accelerated Rural Development (ARD) programme; all activities of provincial and amphur officials relating to agribusiness will be coordinated through the ARD.

Five commercial banks which are cooperating with the government in providing credit at minimum rates to members of the farmer groups will play key roles in the plan. These banks are the Krung Thai, Krung Thep, Bangkok Bank of Commerce, the Sri Ayuthia and the Thai Farmers Bank. Villagers in groups of ten to twenty jointly agree to guarantee each other's loans. Individuals are not handed the money directly, but instead have credit established for them at the Amphur Farmer Group in the amount agreed to between them and the bank.

To aid the banks, the Government has agreed to use government staff including teachers and amphur level officers to assist farmers in completing applications for credit. The Government will also provide guidance in improved farming techniques, assist in planning development, aid in the acquisition of markets for disposal of farm products and carry on programme evalution when necessary.

The Thai and American Governments are also cooperating in furnishing a training program for government officials and farmers in charge of the amphur farm federations. Trainees include rice officers, agricultural officers, farm leaders, and agribusiness organization managers. This course is intended to increase their knowledge and efficiency in carrying on the agribusiness activity.

USOM has agreed to provide farm equipment for the AFGs. This equipment, including plows, sprayers and pumps, is expected to arrive this year. The farm groups will then be able to do custom plowing and rent the sprayers and pumps to individual farmers at minimal rates.

ASPAC pledges to uphold free societies

THE Asian and Pacific Council held its second Ministerial meeting in Bangkok, July 5-7. Topics of common concern ranging from food and fertilizers to nuclear tests in the area were discussed at closed sessions and committee meetings by delegations headed by top-ranking Ministers representing Australia, the Republic of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet-Nam.

The Meeting was opened by Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, the Prime Minister of Thailand, and the Thai Foreign Minister, Thanat Khoman, was elected Chairman of the meeting.

The final communique signed by the participating Ministers reiterated the determination of ASPAC to:

(1) Preserve national integrity and independence against threats of any kind;

(2) Uphold and strengthen the institutions of free societies in forms best suited to the needs and circumstances of their peoples;

(3) Accelerate regional economic and material growth in the spirit of equal partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous community of Asian and Pacific nations;

(4) Widen and deepen mutual understanding and appreciation of the cultural heritage and civilizations of the nations in the region without discrimination on the grounds of race, colour or creed;

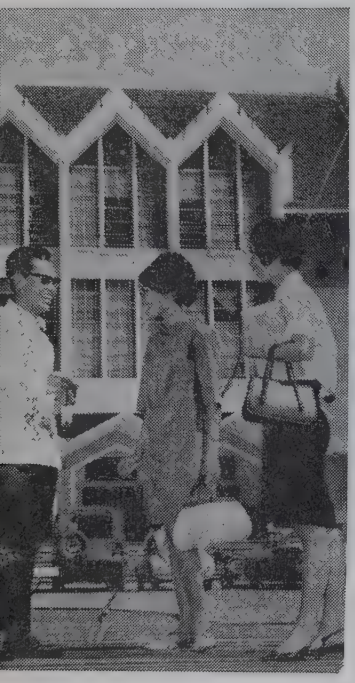
(5) Maintain closer and beneficial cooperation with other nations and organizations pursuing similar objectives.

ASPAC met for the first time last year in Seoul, Korea. Its third ministerial meeting will be held in Canberra, Australia, in 1968.

ASPAC Ministers attending the Bangkok meeting are pictured above.

AUSTRALIA: Right Hon. Paul Hasluck, M.P., Minister for External Affairs; **REPUBLIC OF CHINA:** H.E. Dr. Wei Tao-Ming, Minister of Foreign Affairs; **JAPAN:** H.E. Takeo Miki, Minister of Foreign Affairs; **REPUBLIC OF KOREA:** H.E. Choong Hoon Park, Minister of Commerce and Industry; **MALAYSIA:** H.E. Mohamed Khir bin Johari, Minister of Education. **NEW ZEALAND:** the Hon. John Rae, Minister of Housing; **PHILIPPINES:** H.E. Narciso Ramos, Secretary of Foreign affairs; **THAILAND:** H.E. Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs: **VIET NAM:** H.E. Nguyen-hun-Hanh, Minister of National Economy and Finance; **LAOS:** (Observer): H.E. Houmpanh Saignasith, Deputy Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of National Economic Affairs.

SEATO SCHOLARS SEE THE SIGHTS ...envoys of goodwill



ACADEMIC success is by no means the only aim envisaged by the SEATO post-graduate Scholarship Programme, now in its ninth year.

It is hoped that students from Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand who leave their homelands to pursue higher studies in either of the other two Asian member countries will, as de facto ambassadors of goodwill, learn more about the problems and aspirations of the people of their host countries while helping to disseminate information concerning their own.

A group of these SEATO scholars got together in Bangkok recently, and—as pictured on this page spent a sunny afternoon touring the Grand Palace and the Emerald Buddha Temple.

In the picture (top left) Mr. Magadapa A. Paporo, a SEATO post-graduate scholar at Kasetsart University since 1964, chats with Miss Milagros Andama, another post-graduate scholar, and Miss Siwaporn Siwawej, one of their classmates.

Three awardees of SEATO post-graduate scholarships from Pakistan are shown in the picture (bottom left) strolling in the grounds of the Grand Palace. They are from left, Chandra Saha, now working for his master's degree in agriculture at Kasetsart University, Mr. R. M. M. Yaqub, currently studying at the University of the Philippines for a master's degree in education; and Mr. M.A. Gaffer, who is also at the University of the Philippines working for a Ph. D. in agronomy

In the picture (top right) the group of students are seen with the Secretary-General of SEATO Lieut. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, and cultural officials, when they visited the headquarters of the organization.

A group of the students are seen scanning some elaborate carvings in the picture, (middle right). In the picture (bottom right), against a back-ground of topiary trees and lightly-tiled roofs, are three Filipino students now studying at Kasetsart University. They are S.M. Muerong (left); R.J. Estrada (centre); and Leonardo Chua (right).

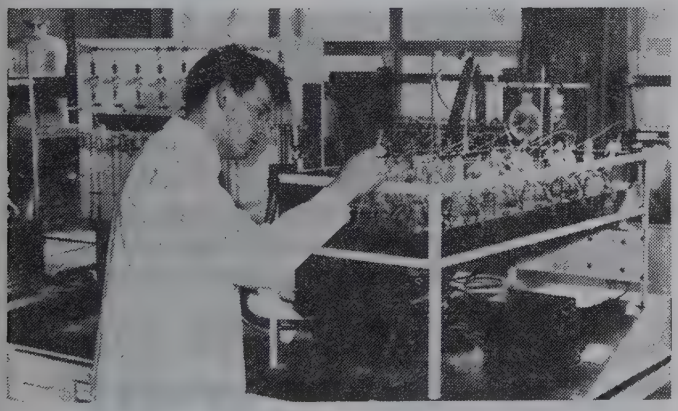
ITEMS IN BRIEF

Australian volunteers for Thailand

About 100 Australians are expected to work in Africa, Asia and the South Pacific in 1968 under the Australian Volunteers Abroad (AVA) Programme.

Since 1963, when the programme started, 182 people have volunteered for one-year and two-year terms. At present there are 124 in India, Malaysia, Nigeria, Zambia, Tanzania, Fiji, Tonga, the British Solomons, New Caledonia and the New Hebrides. Volunteers may go to Thailand and Singapore in 1968.

The volunteers are trained craftsmen, tradesmen or professional people. More than half of them are teachers and most of them are in their mid-twenties. (AIS)



U.K. presents machine to Grad. School

Mr. Brian Yorksall, a research scientist working with the Public Health Engineering Section, Faculty of Civil Engineering, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in North East England, is pictured here measuring the temperature of water in a respirometer machine invented by this university.

A prototype of the respirometer has been sent to Bangkok as a present from the British Government, and is now being used in the public health laboratory of the SEATO Graduate school of Engineering.

The machine, the result of nine years of research and development, helps to measure the quantity of oxygen from polluted water for engineering purposes. (BIS)

LECTURERS TO STUDY IN U.K.

A number of lecturers in engineering from Chulalongkorn University have been leaving recently for London where they are to continue their advanced studies in various universities and colleges in Britain. They are training under the auspices of the Colombo Plan.

Several Thai lecturers in engineering are already in England at London's Imperial College of Science and Technology and elsewhere.

The British team, which has been in Bangkok for the last three years, and which at present is led by Professor R.C. Skelton, has been engaged to offer advanced Thai students 5th year post-graduate training.

Other trainees

Also leaving Thailand are other Colombo Plan trainees for Britain, including Miss Homhuan Chuenchitra of Thammasat University who is studying methods of teaching English as a second language and Mr. Somsakdi Srivantna who is attending a course in Government Administration at the University of Birmingham.

The picture above shows Professor Ralph Skelton and other members of the British engineering teachers at Chulalongkorn University together with Mr. P.H. Charters of the British Embassy, seeing off the most recent team of Colombo Plan graduates. The Thais in the foreground of the photograph are (left to right) Mr. Somsakid Srivantna, Mr. Lek Lorsonrudee, Miss Homhuan Chuenchitra, Mr. Viroj Phanich kit and Mr. Suraprom Puangmali.)

Philippines mission visits France

An economic mission led by Mr. Alfonso Calalang, President of the Philippine National Economic Council, recently visited France to survey economic and financial relations between the two countries.

The Philippine mission held discussions at the French Ministry of Economy and Finance.

The delegation studied the proposition made by the Société Le Nickel to exploit in cooperation with a local company the laterite deposit at Surigao in the south of the Philippines.

French-Philippines conversations also covered the installation in the Philippines of heavy industry, the delivery of a dozen ships ranging from 12 to 24,000 tons by national shipyards, the construction and delivery of hydro-electric power plants using energy from small rivers in the centre of the country.

HE STUDIES VILLAGE LIFE

Mr. Jeremy Kemp, a British anthropologist, (pictured above) has been granted a special SEATO research award to complete a study of the social structure of a farming village in north-central Thailand.

Since March 1966, Mr. Kemp has been doing field work for this study in the province of Pitsanuloke, 650 kms. north of Bangkok, under an Anglo-American research programme jointly sponsored by London and Cornell Universities.

The SEATO award will allow him time to collect information and data needed to check the consistancy of his previous findings and to write a more comprehensive report.

Mr. Kemp's study deals with the social pattern of life in one village and its relationships with other villages, the district town, and the country as a whole. It will also cover farming methods and the productivity and distribution of various crops.

34 pass Asian Institute course

The Convocation of the Fourth General Course of the Asian Institute was held recently at ECAFE, in Bangkok. Thirty-three fellows from 13 countries of Asia (Afghanistan, Republic of China, Fiji, India, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand and Western Samoa) were awarded certificates of satisfactory completion of the course.

Mr. P.S.N. Prasad, Director of the Asian Institute, reviewed the progress of the Institute over the last four years during which it completed seven regular courses in Bangkok and eight short-term country courses in seven countries of the ECAFE region.

The number of officials who have received training up to date is 473. The Institute has plans to expand its activities further and diversify its courses.

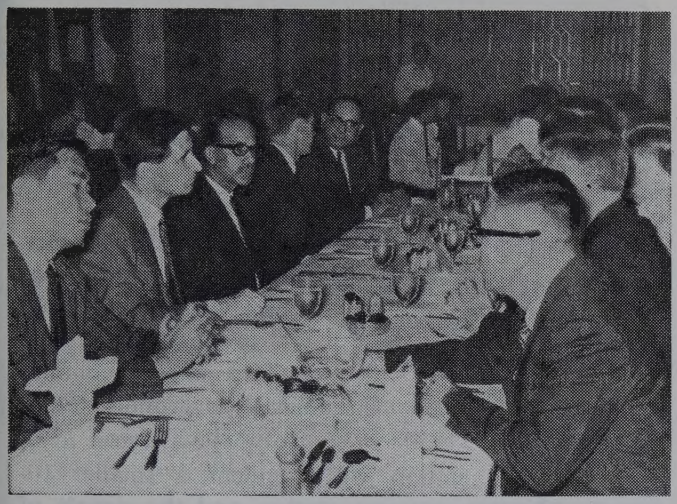
CENTO STEPS UP WAR ON CHOLERA

Through CENTO, equipment and supplies valued at some $112,000 have recently been handed over to the Turkish Ministry of Health at a ceremony held at the Turkish Central Institute of Hygiene in Ankara.

Forming part of CENTO's Cholera Control Programme, the new equipment — provided by the United States Government — will supplement the extensive efforts of the Turkish authorities to halt the spread of cholera to Turkey, a country which has been free of the disease for over 50 years.

Now being installed at the Turkish Central Institute of Hygiene, the equipment will aid in vaccine production, water testing and bacteriological diagnosis.

The commodities were purchased following last year's meeting of the CENTO Emergency Working Party on Cholera in Ankara when specific recommendations were made.



Farewell lunch for SEATO officer

Members of the SEATO Trade Promotion Group held a farewell luncheon in Bangkok in honour of SEATO's Director of Cultural and Economic Affairs, Mr. M.A.K. Chaudhry, who has left for Pakistan on completion of his term of service with the Organization.

Pictured above from left are Mr. Jose Zarate (Philippines), Mr. J.M.P. Burrill (Australia), Mr. Chaudhry, Mr. B.W.P. Absolum (New Zealand), and Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmad (Pakistan), with Dr. Eliodoro Robles of the Cultural and Economic Office in right foreground.

New teacher training college

The Philippines Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Narciso Ramos, recently signed an agreement on behalf of his Government with UNESCO for the establishment in Quezon City of the Asian Institute for the Training of Teacher Educators.

The Institute was established in accordance with the agreement signed between the two parties in March 1962, and with the resolution adopted in the 14th General Conference of UNESCO. This authorized the Director-General to develop within a regional framework institutions and related activities for supporting national programmes for training teachers and supervisors, and to provide grants-in-aid or other services.

The purpose of the Institute is "to provide a forum and focal point for those responsible for teacher education in Asia."

Thai attends population seminar

Thailand has been represented at an international seminar on population problems organised by the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, in Brighton, southern England.

Administrators, health officials and members of research institutes from 12 countries were given the opportunity of exchanging information and ideas on population policy.

Thailand's members were: Mr. Vira Osatananda, Manpower Planning Office, National Economic Development Board, and Mr. Sirivat Viseshsiri, Ministry of Public Health. (BIS)

New road equipment for Thailand

The Australian Ambassador, Mr. A. H. Loomes, recently handed over to the Thai Prime Minister, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, road building equipment for use by Mobile Development Units in north-east Thailand. The machinery was presented under the Australia—SEATO aid programme and attending the ceremony was SEATO Secretary-General, Lieut. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas.

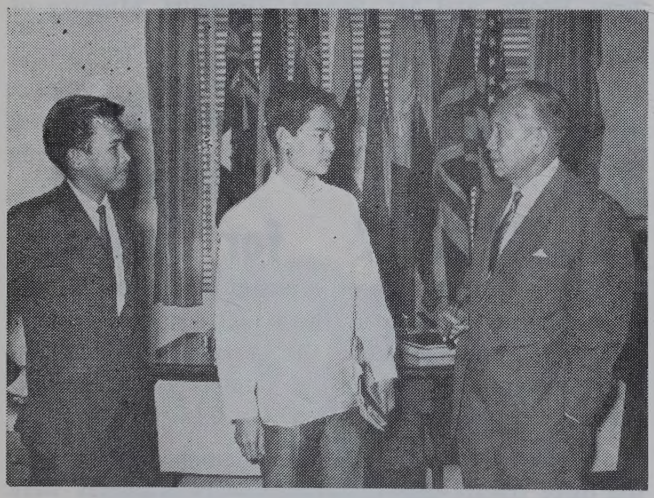
After the handing over ceremony in Bangkok, the three tractor-drawn soil-stabilising machines were used in a demonstration of roadbuilding. They form part of a complete unit of 15 separate pieces of machinery which can build 250 metres of six-metre wide asphalt-surfaced road a day. The plant, together with a team of 20 operators and 10 labourers, will work in villages in the north-east of Thailand building access roads to main highways. (AIS)

24 nations mark Colombo Plan Day

On July 1, 24 nations celebrated "Colombo Plan Day", marking the completion of 16 years of the Plan's operation.

The Colombo Plan for cooperative economic development in South and South-East Asia is an international programme. It was drawn up in 1950 and covers an area of 3½ million square miles, containing more than one-fourth of the world's population.

The aid provided by member countries for technical assistance during the 16 years of the life of the Plan, up to June 30, 1966, amounted to $752 million.



STUDENT OF THE YEAR VISITS SEATO

Mr. Ramon A.P. Paterno (pictured above, centre) voted most outstanding student of the Philippines for 1966, recently spent a few days in Bangkok during his tour of South-East Asian countries, as an ambassador of goodwill.

He is pictured above talking to SEATO Secretary-General Jesus M. Vargas. On the left is Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla, Press and Information Officer of the Philippines Embassy.

U.S. airmen help repair Thai school

More than 100 Thai children from the village of Ban Yang Kadao, located 15 miles from Ubol town proper, are now studying in a freshly painted, rebuilt school that is a token of Thai—American friendship.

When the students left for their vacation not long ago their schoolhouse, built in 1946, was in need of major repairs. Villagers and American soldiers from the Royal Thai Air Force Base in Ubol worked hand-in-hand together to do the job.

To help with the renovation planned by the school master, Nai Suwan Kaensar, U.S. Air Force officers at Ubol called for volunteers to devote their off-duty time to the repair project.

$4m. loan for satellite station

The U.S. Export-Import Bank announced recently a loan of $4,050,000 to Thailand to help build a satellite communications ground station at Siracha.

The new station will augment a smaller 10-circuit, 13-meter antenna station and the signals of both stations, relayed by the satellite Lanibird stationed in space above the equator near the international dateline, are capable of carrying television, telephone and other telecommunications two ways simultaneously between Thailand and other earth stations.

The bank will provide financing for 80 per cent of the dollar costs and the supplier will provide financing for 10 per cent of the costs. The remainder will be paid in cash.

The new station, which is to be operational by April 12, 1968, will cost $5.65 million, and will be able to receive and transmit up to 300 voice channels at one time. (USIS)

Research award for Thai doctor

More competitive awards for graduates from other countries to do medical and allied research in Britain are promised in the sixth report of the Wellcome Trust just published in London. A grant to Thailand is included. This is to Dr. M.R. Kalyanakit Kitiyakara of the University of Medical Sciences, Bangkok, who is awarded a grant of up to $8,400 for further studies in machinery for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases.

Other aspects of the Trust's policy will include concentration on "insufficiently studied" problems of health and disease in tropical countries; the promotion of closer contact between established research centres in Britain and those in the developing countries; and the intention to support further work on the diseases of animals in the tropics.

The trustees at present award about 50 research fellowships each year, most of them to graduates from other countries who wish to go to Britain for wider research experience. (BIS)

On your Bookshelf

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ACH, George Leland. Economics: an introduction to anlysis and policy. Fifth edition. New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1966. xv, 728p. 330.1

ORDON, Bernard K. The Dimensions of Conflict in South-East Asia. New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1966. xiv, 201p. 327.59

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VANDENBOSCH, Amry. The Changing Face of South-East Asia. By Amry Vandenbosch and Richard Butwell. Lexington, University of Kentucky Press, 1966. vii, 438p. 959.5

Seato Publications

(The following publications may be obtained, on request, from the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.)

SEATO Annual Report 1965-66 (English, Thai) — by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO.

SEATO: 1954-1964 (Thai) — A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)
Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

Manila Pact and Pacific Charter
Texts of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the Pacific Charter, with explanatory notes.

Gandhara Sculpture in Pakistan (English, Thai)
The origin and development of Gandhara art.

Aspects of the History, Culture and Religions of Pakistan
Lectures by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi, as a travelling lecturer under the SEATO Cultural Program.

Interpretative Translations of Thai Poets
by M.R. Seni Pramoj.

SEATO Activities Under the Cultural Relations Program
SEATO activities from 1957-1964 in the field of education.

Post-graduate Studies in Asian SEATO Countries
A guide for applicants for SEATO post-graduate scholarships.

Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)
The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, former Secretary-General of SEATO. 165 pp.

Medical
Research into Disease—I: Cholera (Pakistan—SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory).
Research into Disease — II: The Search for Health (SEATO medical projects in Thailand).

Community Development
Report of the SEATO Seminar on Community Development, July 19-23, 1965.

Skilled Workers for the Armed Forces (English, Thai)
A description of the SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.

Training Workers for Developing Industries (English, Thai)
An account of the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

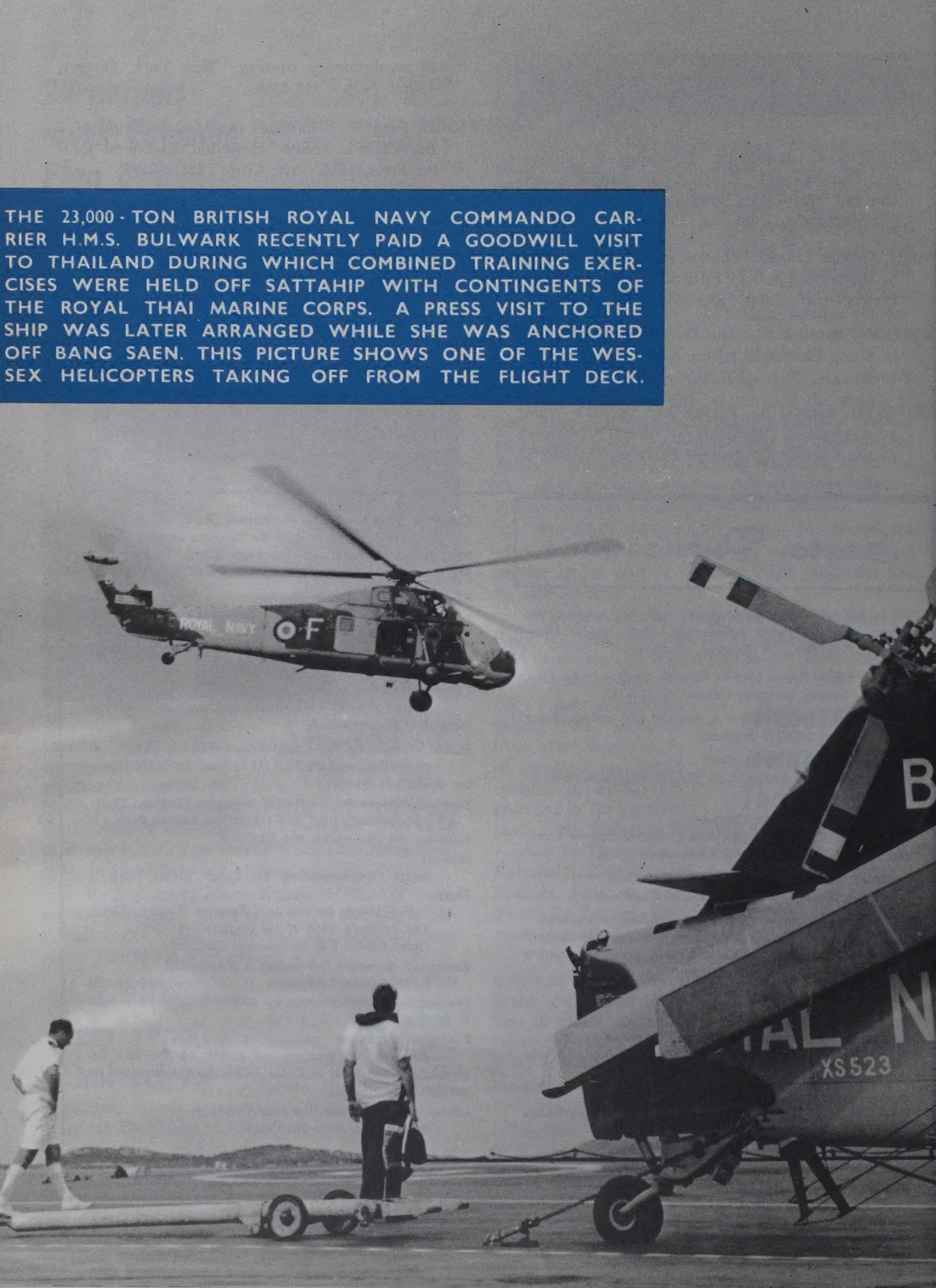
Posters:
Better Communications for Better Living (English, Thai)
Skilled Hands for National Progress (English, Thai)
The Painter's View of his Country — I
Good Health Key to National Prosperity

Communist Economic Subversion: A Reappraisal
by Dr. Hans Heymann Jr. A discussion of the growing Communist reliance on economic measures as tools of foreign policy.

Peking on Revolution
Extracts from speeches and articles on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin indicating the demand for revolutionary uprising.

Communism in Decline: the Huk Campaign
by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas.

Printed by Chaveng Chavengthamarat at the Thai Sambhand Printing Press, 62-64, Fuang Nakorn Road, Bangkok, August 1967



THE 23,000-TON BRITISH ROYAL NAVY COMMANDO CARRIER H.M.S. BULWARK RECENTLY PAID A GOODWILL VISIT TO THAILAND DURING WHICH COMBINED TRAINING EXERCISES WERE HELD OFF SATTAHIP WITH CONTINGENTS OF THE ROYAL THAI MARINE CORPS. A PRESS VISIT TO THE SHIP WAS LATER ARRANGED WHILE SHE WAS ANCHORED OFF BANG SAEN. THIS PICTURE SHOWS ONE OF THE WESSEX HELICOPTERS TAKING OFF FROM THE FLIGHT DECK.